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29 June 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1421



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INTERNATIONAL

UNITA PLANS FOR SEPARATIST S. ANGOLAN STATE, 'TERRORISM' ALLEGED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 83 p 5

[Article by S. Nikonov, special correspondent, IZVESTIYA: "Terrorists and Their Sponsors"]

[Text] Due to a smear campaign stirred up by imperialistic ideologists in a propagandist war against the People's Republic of Angola, more and more references are encountered concerning the "victories" of the puppet counter-revolutionary organization UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), notorious for its bloody, terroristic actions against the Angolan populace.

The South African press is particularly cynical in speaking out about this. Cutthroats of the UNITA gang appear on its pages as saviours of democracy, and their ringleader, Jonas Savimbi, in the words of the RAND DAILY MAIL is soon to become president of a certain state of Ovimbundu.

You will not find a country with such a name on African maps. There is not and never was such a country. However, as attested by the newspaper "Republican" published under the aegis of the South African invaders in Namibia with the assistance of high ranking Pretorian bureaucrats and UNITA leaders, a plan has even been worked out to proclaim the "buffer" state Ovimbundu in the area of the Angolan-Namibian border under the leadership of the UNITAns. According to allegations of the South African press, the United States completely supports this plan.

The provocative idea of creating a "buffer" territory between the People's Republic of Angola and Namibia under control of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa (YuAR) is not new. It first came to light following creation of the so-called "contact group" comprised of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada, who declared their intent to assist in settling the Namibian problem. Calling for Namibia's independence, the western powers began a diplomatic row, striving to retain the great wealth of this country in the hands of the transnational monopolies.

The goals of the ruling racist clique of the Republic of South Africa and the imperialist powers coincide to retain Namibia within the orbit of their

political and economic influence. Precisely therefore, the rulers of Pretoria, the most aggressive conductors of imperialist politics on the southern African continent, are attempting to isolate the progressive, national liberation forces headed by the national Organization of Southwestern Africa (SWAPO), to deprive them of the support of neighboring independent states and the Angolan nation--their most consistent ally in the anti-colonial struggle.

Thus the services of the puppets have become necessary in this case. Suitable candidates were proposed by the Republic of South Africa's special services who scrupulously picked them from secret files as a mixed bag of swindlers who could be used to protect the interests of neo-colonialism. Savimbi himself organized the most belligerent and reactionary circles. Active collaboration with the Portuguese colonial powers who attempted to crush the national liberation struggle for Angolan independence is on the conscience of this traitor of the Angolan people. That is, his assistance herded thousands of patriots into concentration camps during the 1975-1976 period of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Scores of communal graves of the adherents of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) remained after the atrocities of the UNITAs.

Expelled from the borders of Angola, UNITA gangs found refuge in Namibian territory illicitly occupied by South African militarists. From there they carry out lethal raids on peaceful localities of the People's Republic of Angola. In the province of Bie alone at the end of the past year, 35 Angolan citizens were killed by the UNITAs. Fifty inhabitants of the village of Shingondo were seized by terrorists on December 6th. At the end of January, bandits conducted an armed attack on the settlement of Sakasungi in Uambo Province. Then the UNITAs heavily sabotaged the Lomaum hydroelectric power station.

We visited the International Red Cross hospital near Uambo where the victims of the bandit raids and terroristic actions of Savimbi's henchmen had been taken. We walk slowly along the corridor, continually making way for people moving about with the help of medical personnel.

A young Angolan girl is standing by a window clutching the window sill with her hands. We ask what happened to her.

"We were traveling by truck from the village to the bazaar in Uambo. The vehicle ran over a mine and I came to here in the hospital. The doctors could not save my leg. Then I realized that all of my companions had died," recalled the girl with tears in her eyes.

It is impossible to forget her face hardened with grief. We ask who had mined the road.

"The UNITAs are the bombers," our interlocutor answers unhesitatingly.

To Antonio, the middle-aged peasant, fate seemed even more unkind--a wooden prosthesis, a robe with an empty sleeve and bandages on his head. He was also laconic:

"I went with my family and neighbors to the field to work. They fired at us unexpectedly with submachine guns from the forest. Two people were killed and three wounded."

"All of these are terroristic acts of Savimbi's henchmen," explained a young officer of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) who had stepped on a mine and lost his foot.

At the hospital's exit a peasant woman passed by us carrying a wounded child on her back. The woman's face was streaked with perspiration and tears. "The UNITAs attacked them," tiredly says the motor vehicle driver who delivered them.

Stunned by what we had seen, we were quietly directed to a bus. Now our journey lies to the east. The road runs past peasant fields and left behind us is the flourishing small town of Bela-Vista. Now the bus is entering a large village where live the representatives of that nationality which the UNITAs sponsors would like to rename the "buffer" state Ovimbundu. Here there are only small, hastily built shacks covered with dull, faded reeds, with tiny gardens around in which manioc, corn and other traditional African crops are grown.

A gaping crowd now circles the bus. Their faces are thin and emaciated, and the little children have huge, swollen stomachs. The village elder—the leader, differs from his fellow villagers only by his European hat and urban sandals. He himself told us the story of his tribe.

"We used to live on the savanna," he recounts, "in small, individual settlements. We had all kinds of land, and it never crossed our minds to divide it up among the families. Then the Savimbi gangs swooped down on us. They rounded up our farmers from their living areas and carried them off into the forest. There they used us to provide food. When our sons grew up a little, they forcibly conscripted them for the gangs. For the slightest intentional disobedience they take them from the forest, beat them unmercifully and frequently even shoot them. Being unaccustomed to forest living, the people suffer from malnutrition and disease. In order to save the tribe from complete disaster, I decided to lead the people here under the protection of the FAPLA. The authorities allowed us to settle here and they opened a school and a medical station. Of course, considerable congestion and a continual flow of new refugees do not permit us at present to provide ourselves with all the necessities. But no one wants to leave the protection of the FAPLA for the savanna—the people are afraid of the gangs."

The populace of Ovimbundu numbers more than two million people. Traditionally settled separately in outlying rural regions, the state's representatives presently are still some of the most backward in the People's Republic of Angola. The revolution in Angola could not in a single stroke destroy the poisonous seeds of mutual distrust and quarrels scattered among the tribes by the colonizers. Savimbi has insidiously exploited the prejudices of his fellow tribesmen and up to now has attempted to play politics with them.

In order to keep them subservient in this regard, the UNITA ringleaders do not abhor the use of an extensive arsenal of resources ranging from intimidation and bloody terror to false promises from the Republic of South Africa.

However, despite all the bandits' tricks, every day the number of Angolans resolutely breaking off from the shady politics of Savimbi and his lieutenants decreases the populace of Ovimbundu. About 100,000 of them have already flatly severed ties with the UNITAns, crossing over to the protection of the people's authorities.

The Angolan people will soon hold Savimbi and his present sponsors from the Republic of South Africa fully responsible for all of the grave crimes they have committed. The day of reckoning for the traitors is inevitable.

12265

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INTERNATIONAL

TARAKI, KARMAL ROLE IN FORMATION OF PDPA STRESSED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by G. Arutyunyan, candidate for historical sciences and KOMMUNIST columnist: "Light on Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Proliferation of progressive ideas reflecting the interests of the population's middle strata in Afghanistan took place in 1947 with the creation of political organizations, the publication of the vanguard newspapers THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, THE MOTHERLAND, THE HANGAR, and others. A programmatic article by N.M. Taraki, the subsequent founder of the People's Democratic Party, was published on the pages of the first issue of THE HANGAR under the heading of "The People's Wish—What Do We Want?" It contained the basic demands of the opposition circles—"bread, clothing, work and social services for all people."

Improvements during the first two 5-year periods (1957-1967) in the economic area led to the growth of the country's productive strength that was able to influence the social structure and the arrangement of Afghan class forces. In view of the paucity and immaturity of the country's working class, the petty bourgeois democratic intelligentsia became the bearers of the ideas of socialism.

At the end of 1964, the separate Marxist circles and the socialist groups founded during the preceding years united to form the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Organizationally, the party took shape illegally at the first constituent assembly in Kabul on 1 January 1965. At this session seven people were elected as a party central committee. The members of the central committee were Nur Mohammad Taraki, who was elected general secretary, Babrak Karmal, S.A. Keshtmand and others. After a year, in April 1966, the PDPA founded a press organ in the newspaper "KHAL'K which published its program in the first two issues.

Influenced by KHAL'K, other newspapers began to appear such as TODAY'S NEWS, THE VOICE OF THE MASSES, THE ETERNAL FLAME, and others, which more and more frequently denounced the existing system.

From the beginning of the 1970s and especially by the end of 1977, the internal political situation in Afghanistan became seriously strained due

to the fact that the regime—the autocracy of Mohammad Daud—initiated direct repressions against the leftists. Members of the PDPA were arrested following the murders of prominent party activists. The 17 April 1978 assassination of Mir Akbar Khaybar, one of the PDPA leaders who had enjoyed great popularity among the workers, occurred as the culmination of the political crisis. His funeral took the form of a political demonstration.

After realizing the wide popularity of the PDPA, M. Daud and his clique decided to physically deal with the party leaders. On April 25th, scores of PDPA activists were arrested including central committee members N.M. Taraki, B. Karmal, N.A. Nur, G.D. Pandzhshiri and others. This event served to signal the beginning of a revolutionary uprising against the dictator M. Daud. The armed revolutionary uprising of 27 April 1978 overthrew the M. Daud regime.

Immediately after the overthrow of the existing regime, the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) was proclaimed, and the revolutionary council was formed along with the DRA government headed by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee N.M. Taraki, who also held the positions of chairman of the revolutionary council and DRA prime minister. As a member of the politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Babrak Karmal also occupied the positions of deputy chairman of the revolutionary council and deputy prime minister.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its government quickly won wide, international recognition. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, India, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Cuba were the first to announce this recognition. Then other countries of Asia and Europe also recognized the DRA.

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INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN SEEN AS 'PENTAGON'S NUCLEAR HOSTAGE', 'TARGET FOR RETALIATION'

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by M. Nepesov, international commentator for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Washington's Japanese Azimuths"]

[Excerpt] In his replies to the questions of the PRAVDA correspondent, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated that American medium-range weapons are located not just anywhere, but literally on our very doorstep. And this applies not only to Europe. "Many hundreds of American carriers capable of delivering a nuclear strike against our territory," he emphasized, "are concentrated along the entire perimeter of the USSR." And it has to be said very definitely that our closest neighbor in Asia, Japan, and the waters surrounding it are stuffed full of American nuclear weapons and carriers.

Moreover, these first-strike weapons did not even appear the day before yesterday. As far back as 1960 the Japanese government gave its secret agreement to the entry into its country's ports of American ships with nuclear weapons on board, and even to the landing of United States Air Force airplanes—carriers of these weapons—at Japanese air fields, and now, as can be seen, winged missiles with nuclear warheads are also permitted there. Incidentally, the "Enterprise" alone has 200 nuclear weapons on board. And other aircraft carriers of the same type are constantly in Japanese waters.

Against a background of such facts the attempts by Tokyo's ruling circles to deny the existence of nuclear weapons on the Japanese islands look very unconvincing. Meanwhile, the Japanese public and press openly expose their government of attempts to hide the truth. "Prime Minister Y. Nakasone," the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan K. Miamoto has stated, "recently denied the existence of nuclear weapons in the country. However, it is generally known that the Japanese islands, including Okinawa, have been turned into a nuclear base for the United States, and that American warships with nuclear weapons on board enter the country's ports." So that American-Japanese cooperation in the placement of nuclear weapons on the Japanese islands has long been an open secret, and no "camouflaging" statements by Prime Minister Nakasone and by the leaders of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs are able to mislead anyone. Including the Japanese people which is resolutely opposing turning its country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." An ordinary aircraft

carrier is itself a quite large target for a retaliatory strike, and what is to be said about an entire country whose near-sighted leaders have turned it into an aircraft carrier for American nuclear weapons!

The blind following of the belligerent policies of the present Washington Administration could cost the Japanese dearly. Is it not clear that they are regarded, as, incidentally, the Western Europeans are, as the Pentagon's nuclear hostages? For in the event that American nuclear weapons at Japanese bases are used there will follow a retaliatory nuclear strike against Japan, which may be the last one for it. It should be added to this that if the calculation in Washington is that in replying to the use of winged missiles and other medium-range weapons located both in Western Europe and in Japan there will be strikes only against the targets located in those countries, they are deeply mistaken there. Retribution will inevitably overtake the United States itself.

But here is a question: Will this make it any easier for the NATO and Japanese allies of the United States? Modern nuclear weapons are tens and hundreds of times more destructive than the atomic bombs that were dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. However, what do the Washington strategists care about the Japanese! According to the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, there is a secret order in the headquarters of the American troops which have been billeted on the Japanese islands since 1945. It regulates the procedure for the bringing in, removal, and transportation of nuclear weapons, and for the protection of nuclear weapons warehouses. The United States Marine Air Corps has special units at its base in Iwakuni which are equipped with hydrogen bombs. Squadrons of heavy "B-52" bombers capable of carrying a large number of nuclear warheads are concentrated at the bases of Kadena and Iokoto.

What kind of justification can there be for this mass nuclear United States presence in Japan? No one can seriously consider such a false and such a primitive explanation that this has allegedly been compelled by the "Soviet military threat." This malicious myth is debunked if, by nothing else than by the fact that the Soviet Union has stated for everybody to hear that it has taken upon itself the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Washington refuses to make such a statement. It would be a good thing to explain the difference to Japan's ruling circles which have turned their country into a nuclear warehouse for the Pentagon.

2959

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INTERNATIONAL

LATIN AMERICAN JEWS ACCUSED OF BEING ISRAELI 'FIFTH COLUMN'

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 13, 11-17 Mar 83 p 16

/Unsigned article "The Subversive Activities of Zionism and Israel in Latin America"/

/Excerpt/ Washington passed the relay stick on to Tel Aviv. Along with the USA Israel has become another source of destabilization in Latin America. In the words of the Stockholm International Institute for Research into the Problems of Peace /SIPRI/, Israel "seeks out its clientele mainly in countries involved in territorial conflicts or among right-wing dictatorships." As soon as a dispute between any Latin American countries is in the making the Israeli vultures forthwith offer arms to both parties.

Israel's subversive activities are abetted by Zionism, a reactionary ideology now very active in Latin America. The essence of Zionism is militant chauvinism and anticommunism. Its social base is the big bourgeoisie of the continent's numerous and economically influential Jewish communities.

The Jewish communities occupy important positions in many spheres of economic, financial and business life in Latin American countries, they number among their members owners or shareholders of banks, industrial corporations, construction firms, insurance companies, shopping-center networks, tourist and advertising agencies. Many are lawyers, doctors, men of science, the arts and the mass media. Jewish capital bankrolls many newspapers, magazines, radio and TV companies which shape public opinion. Among persons of Jewish origin are quite a few influential statesmen and politicians, including ministers and members of parliament.

It is equally important to underline the following: many of the American monopolies and banks that plunder Latin America are controlled by Zionist bigwigs. American Zionists have infiltrated into both the official and the commercial propaganda system of the USA aimed at Latin America. It is, therefore, not surprising that the mass-propaganda organs of Latin American countries treat many international problems, particularly the Middle East,

in a manner advantageous to official Tel Aviv. They depict Israel as the "innocent victim" of Soviet policy and the hellish schemes of the "Arab terrorists" and tout the Camp David deal as the sole means of liquidating the Middle East crisis.

Entrenched in Latin America are not a few Zionist organizations whose activities are targeted at members of various social groups comprised of persons of Jewish descent. For example, such "socio-cultural" and religious centers as the "Conference of Israeli Associations", the "Zionist Federation", the "Israeli Organization of Caracas", the "Zionist Organization of Venezuela" and the "Israeli Association" are extremely active in Venezuela. The "University Zionist Movement" and the group "Zionist Youth Movement" conduct their work among schoolchildren and students. The Jewish community owns a number of publications, including the weekly paper "Nuevo Mundo Israelita".

Even more widespread is the network of Zionist organizations in Brazil, Mexico and especially Argentina where the largest Jewish community in Latin America is concentrated.

These groups serve as a "fifth column" for the major Zionist organizations of the USA and for the ruling circles of Israel. The latter use them to infiltrate every sphere of national life: the economic, political, diplomatic, military and the ideological. With the aid of these organizations Tel Aviv strives to veer the foreign policy of Latin American countries toward a pro-Israeli course. Special efforts are made to whitewash Israel's aggressive policies in the Middle East and to discredit the just struggle of the Arab peoples, particularly the PLO.

However, the subversive activities and the provocative ventures of Zionism are being rebuffed with increasing frequency. Thus, in 1981 agents of the Israeli clandestine operations center Mossad attempted to plant information in the Brazilian press to the effect that Brazil was helping Iraq in the creation of that country's own atom bomb. The Mossad initiative was preceded by Israel's dastardly air strike against the nuclear research facility in Bagdad. The Foreign ministry of Brazil rightfully viewed the provocative overtures of Israel's special services as an attempt to justify a flagrant act of international terrorism and recalled its ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The ruling circles of most Latin American countries cannot disregard the views of the Arab states, particularly because of their heavy dependence on Arab oil. To this must be added their indignation over Tel Aviv's aggressive policies and its genocide of the Lebanese people and the Arab people of Palestine.

One of the main directions of international Zionism's and Israel's subversive activities in Latin America is the attempt to rally

the local Jewish community around Zionist ideology and to preserve intact the old religious customs and traditions. Zionism makes use of the synagogue not so much for practising the rituals of the Jewish cult but rather for fanning the flames of religious fanaticism as a weapon of the big capitalists. The Latin American diaspora ranks among the most generous sources of financial backing for the ruling circles of Israel which is precisely why they do not encourage the emigration of Latin American Jews to Israel, especially the bourgeoisie.

Over the past several years Zionist propaganda has become one of the most venomous varieties of anticommunism and antisovietism and is actively used by Latin American reactionaries for the organization of ideological subversion. It is largely thanks to the Zionists that the mass media of Latin America overemphasize the question of "human rights in the USSR", play up the myth about "the Soviet threat", regularly run provocative campaigns in defense of "dissidents" and publish materials hostile to other countries of the socialist commonwealth. Particularly strenuous efforts are invested by Zionist propaganda into the fabrication and dissemination of slander distorting the Leninist nationalities policy of the USSR.

To the Jewish communities in Latin America the Zionists preach class peace, the unification of the Jews along racial lines as "God's chosen people", set them off against the rest of the population whom they strive to pass off as antisemites. It should be noted that part of the Latin American ruling circles do provoke, especially among the lumpen-proletariat, outbursts of flagrant antisemitism such as the burning down of synagogues, but these chauvinistic acts are fully compatible with the aims of Zionist leaders. In the words of the progressive Argentinian public activist C. Etkin, "Zionism, the agent of imperialism, remains the primary inspirer of antisemitism in Latin America."

Acting hand in hand with the gendarmerie of Latin America the Zionists subject to verbal assault and repression the progressive Jewish organizations which favor combined action with all democratic forces and which debunk the Zionist myth of "class harmony" between Jews. Amid persons of Jewish descent there is in progress an ideological and political disengagement along class lines. A factor in the democratic struggle is the work being done by progressive organizations such as, for example, the "Federation of Jewish Cultural Societies in Argentina" which boasts long-standing antifascist traditions. It unites the non-Zionist circles of the Jewish community and many of the country's social, cultural and sports organizations. The Federation's printed organ regularly publishes the truth about the Soviet Union, invariably underscores the fact that millions of Jewish lives were saved thanks only to the decisive role of the Soviet people in the

annihilation of Nazism. Many toilers and thinking intellectuals alike resolutely denounce Zionism and the fascist policies of the government of Israel, regarding themselves as an integral part of the liberation movement in Latin America.

12258

CSO: 1807/236

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE MEETING

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 193-199 carries a 5,000-word article titled "The Congress of the International Political Science Association" by V. Smirnov. The article reports on Soviet participation at the August 1982 Rio de Janeiro congress of the International Political Science Association. It lists Soviet participants and describes their presentations.

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SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN ETHNOLOGY CONFERENCE REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 204-209 carries a 4200-word article titled "The Congress of Ethnologists and Folklorists of Europe" by Yu. Bromley and L. Kuz'mina. The article reports on the activities of the September-October 1982 Suzdal conference on this subject and details Soviet participation in it. Particular attention, the article notes, was given to current questions.

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V. GROMYKO WRITES ON MODERN CAPITALIST LABOR POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 5, May 1983 publishes on pages 65-71 a 3600-word article by V. Gromyko, docent and candidate of economic sciences, entitled "New Forms and Methods of Capitalist Exploitation." The article primarily discusses Taylorism and the adoption of "quality circles" in Western enterprises, and the growing influence of Japanese labor-management practices in the West.

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NATIONAL

JUSTICE MINISTER ON RECIDIVISM

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 29 Mar 83) pp 6-10

[Article by V. Terebilov, USSR Minister of Justice: "First-Priority Tasks of the Justice Agencies and the Courts in the Light of the Decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee assigned large-scale and new tasks in many areas of the economic and social development of our state. A speech was given at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov.

Setting out the plans for our country's further economic and social development, the Plenum pointed out such means of its successful implementation as the complete and efficient use of the labor resources; the saving of material resources; the implacable fight against pilferage, poor business practices, and wastefulness; the increasing of the responsibility borne by administrators at all levels for the strictest observance of the statewide, nationwide interests; the decisive eradication of any violations of party, state, or labor discipline in all spheres of our life and activities.

The resolution of the tasks that were advanced by the Plenum of the USSR Central Committee requires the precise, effective work of all the law-enforcement agencies, including the justice agencies and the courts, for the further reinforcement of socialist legality and Soviet law and order.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, after considering in January 1983 the question of the activities of the USSR Procurator's Office, gave important, concrete instructions concerning the execution of these tasks by the procurator's office, the courts, and the agencies of justice and internal affairs, making serious critical comments at such time concerning the shortcomings in their work, particularly in connection with the fact that there has still been no noticeable improvement in the fight against crime. This pertains, first of all, to the crimes in the sphere of economics and against the individual.

This situation, naturally, requires the substantial improvement of the work of all the law-enforcement agencies, and the intensification of the coordination of their actions in the fight against crime, and it advances a number of urgent

tasks for the justice agencies and the courts, which will have to raise decisively the level of organization of court work, and, in particular, to take steps for the unconditional consideration of criminal and civil cases within the legally established time limits.

As long ago as 1980 the USSR Ministry of Justice gave instructions to the ministers of justice, the chiefs of departments of justice, and the chairmen of courts, requiring them twice a year to verify personally the outstanding court cases that had gone beyond the time limit and to carry out a careful analysis of the reasons for failure to observe the time limits for considering them. However, as of today, approximately 5-6 percent of the cases are considered late by the courts. For example, how could one fail to notice that in the Zhukovskiy City People's Court (Moscow Oblast) the case against Minayeva, involving the reimbursement of damage, was in process for a number of years? And the case against Shenyakin, involving job restitution, was in process at the Lyubertsy City People's Court for a year and a half (as the central newspapers reported). Naturally, no convincing explanation of the reasons for such an intolerable situation was found: the chief of the department of justice, of Mosoblispolkom, G. Romanov, was punished for his lack of supervision and strict instructions were also issued to the people's judges.

The oblast, kray, and Supreme Courts frequently receive voluminous criminal cases, the consideration of which requires considerable organizational efforts and a large amount of time. However, proper consideration of this fact is not taken everywhere. As a result of the prolonged periods of time necessary for investigation and the court consideration of criminal cases, certain criminals sometimes manage to create false proof, the damages involved in such cases are compensated in far from complete measure, and the expenses incurred in the legal proceedings are expressed in considerable amounts of money. But the investigative agencies and the courts forget the possibility of dividing such cases into several proceedings, and of indicting individual defendants. Discussions about this have been going on for a long time, but the question still remains unresolved. It would seem that it should be urgently discussed at a coordination conference of the administrators of the law-enforcement agencies and one should develop the appropriate recommendations for the agencies involved in the preliminary investigation and for the courts.

Another no less important task is the improvement of the quality of considering the court cases. For the country as a whole, the share of the sentences which were revoked or amended on the basis of an appeal or higher review during the past five years dropped from 4.6 to 3.3 percent. However, in the courts of a number of krays and oblasts, the quality of considering the cases has been improving slowly. There has been a rate of increase by a factor of 1.5-2, as compared with the unionwide indicator, in the revocation and amendment of the sentences imposed by the courts in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, Tuvinian SSR, Stavropol Kray, and Kursk, Kharkov, Kiev, and Minsk Oblasts. The justice agencies and courts must take decisive steps to improve the quality of the court examination of the cases at all levels. There must be a complete preclusion of instances in which the courts issue illegal sentences, or when citizens are illegally or unjustifiably censured. Each such instance must be the object of prompt and demanding examination at the board, or operations conference, and those who are guilty must be brought to strict accountability.

During recent years the question of criminal recidivism has become more acute. The USSR Ministry of Justice and the USSR Supreme Court have directed the attention of the justice agencies and the courts to the fact that it is necessary to intensify the fight against recidivists. However, frequently persons who have been repeatedly convicted are given unjustifiably mild punishments. For example, the Ak-Suyskiy Rayon People's Court, Kirghiz SSR, gave Urdolotov, who had committed malicious hooliganism, a punishment in the form of corrective work, that is, a sentence that is milder than the one that is prescribed by law, even though he had previously been convicted repeatedly, including being convicted for attempted murder, did not engage in any socially beneficial labor, and had committed the crime while in a state of intoxication. Naturally, the higher court revoked that sentence.

A study of the criminal cases dealing with crimes committed by recidivists, which were considered by the courts of Kazakh SSR, Latvian ASSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Perm, Kemerovo, and Kalinin Oblasts, showed that for only one out of ten such cases were partial decisions given, whereas for every second case circumstances were revealed which required them to be passed on the basis of causes and conditions that contributed to the perpetration of repeated crimes. This situation cannot be considered to be normal or tolerable.

When it is established in a court session that there have been omissions on the part of officials who failed to take steps to stop drunkenness on the job, violations of labor discipline or public law and order, or to guarantee the proper administrative supervision of those who were previously sentenced, it is necessary to react more acutely to this by means of individual decisions, and if there are appropriate justifications, to discuss the question of bringing the guilty individuals to criminal responsibility.

When resolving the question of the purpose of punishing persons who were previously convicted but who have recommitted crimes, the courts must, on the basis of the strict observance of the principle of the individualization of punishment, guarantee the invariable application of the legally established strict measurement of punishment to those persons who stubbornly object to taking the path of honest labor life and who have committed dangerous crimes. This approach to the resolution of these questions completely coincides with the explanations of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court.

Closely related to the problem of the fight against criminal recidivism are the questions of the correct application by the courts of the conditional suspension of punishment and conditional parole, with the mandatory involvement of the convicted individuals in labor. For example, in Moldavia and Latvia, almost every other person who has been paroled returns to places of incarceration because of crimes and other violations of the law. Sometimes the persons who are paroled have been sentenced repeatedly previously. Frequently they commit new crimes, including serious ones. As a result of such court errors, that have had serious consequences, the voters recalled a people's judge in the city of Cheboksary and a judge in Kurgan Oblast.

The question of the purpose of punishment is probably one of the most complicated ones in legal practice. The courts have been resolving it, for the most part, correctly. But there have been instances both of excessively strict and unjustifiably mild punishment of defendants.

The following data attracts attention in this regard: for all types of theft, approximately one-half of the defendants are sentenced to deprivation of freedom [incarceration]; and for thefts involving malfeasance, with mitigating circumstances, less than one-third. The courts make extremely broad use of punishment below the lower limit established by the sanction in the appropriate article, for the taking of bribes or speculation, with mitigating circumstances. Can one consider this practice to be correct?

Of course, without studying the cases, it is impossible to assert that all these sentences were incorrect. But, without a doubt, the practice of applying punishments for these categories of cases must be thoroughly studied, and must be considered at plenums of the Supreme Courts of the union republics.

An important place in the work of the courts is occupied by the execution of sentences with regard to property punishments. In certain republics the index of compensation of the damage inflicted by the crimes has been steadily rising (for example, in Lithuania, in a nine-month period of 1982, 90 percent of the damages were compensated; and in Uzbekistan, 86 percent). However, for the country as a whole, the damages that have been compensated come to approximately only two-thirds. Frequently the court executors (Tajik SSR, Turkmen SSR) begin to execute the court decisions a long time after they have been imposed; certain chairmen of people's courts do not take steps to assure that the court executors regularly inspect the accounting offices of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions to see that the proper amounts are being deducted in accordance with court orders.

Taking into consideration the importance and the immediacy of the question of the compensation of damages caused by the violations of the law on state, cooperative, and public organizations, that question, in late 1982, was considered at a coordination conference of administrators of union law-enforcement agencies. The coordinated instructions of the Procurator's Office, the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, and State Arbitrage were sent out to the outlying areas. The task consists in assuring that the courts and the justice agencies, jointly with the other law-enforcement agencies, take concrete measures for the fundamental improvement of the work to compensate the damages, take more decisive actions to disseminate and introduce advanced experience, and to ask for a strict accounting from workers who are negligent and who lack initiative.

Other questions that deserve more attention are those involving the increase in the publicity given to the dispensing of justice, and the indoctrinational role of the court processes. It was always considered that the greatest effect in this matter is achieved when cases are considered in assizes court sessions in the presence of a considerable number of citizens. But citizens can attend a court session only during their nonworking time. Therefore, when assigning the time for the court examinations, the judges must take that circumstance into consideration. In other words, the indoctrinational effect of the court process must be increased not by the mechanical increase in the number of assizes sessions, but primarily by the proper organization and high level of efficiency of the court examination, by the broad and purposeful illumination of the court processes in the press, on the radio, and on television, and by the providing of regular reports to worker collectives about the cases that have been considered by the court.

At the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was emphasized that one of the central places in our plans is occupied by the measures that are linked with the implementation of the Food Program, and that its fulfillment must not be delayed. Therefore, the justice agencies and the courts must take the organizational and practical steps to assure that the assignments and the plans that have been issued by them for the legal support of the Food Program are fulfilled within the time limit and at a high level of quality.

The tasks of the justice agencies and the courts consist here, primarily, in guaranteeing the efficient consideration, within the legally established time limits, of the cases which, in one way or another, are linked with the Food Program; in the substantial reorganization of the work to compensate for the damages inflicted by thefts and poor business practices upon kolkhozes, sovkhoses, agroindustrial associations, and other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex; in the raising of the work level of the legal service in the agroindustrial complex and the legal services provided to the rural population; in the substantial improvement of the job of legal indoctrination and legal propaganda in the rayon agroindustrial associations, and on the sovkhoses and kolkhozes themselves.

One of the important tasks of the justice agencies and the courts continues to be the fight against thefts of socialist property, and against bribe-taking and speculation. The courts and the justice agencies must keep constantly in the center of their attention the consideration of the cases dealing with these crimes. No later than July-August of 1983 this question must be considered at the boards and operations conferences, and, if necessary, also at plenums of the Supreme Courts of the union republics. It is necessary, at such time, to sum up the intermediate results, to renew the plans for measures, and to eliminate any shortcomings that have been revealed. Special attention should be devoted to the fight against these crimes in transportation, in agriculture, and in construction.

It is also important to improve considerably the legal and methodological assistance provided to comrade courts, especially in rural localities, in order to increase their role in the fight against petty thefts, petty speculation, and violations of the public order. In all this work it is necessary to coordinate actions with the agencies of the people's control, and to maintain close contact with them.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee mentioned, among the most urgent and most important tasks, the task of reinforcing state and labor discipline. The solution of this task is the key to the serious upsurge of the entire economy of our country. An important role in this is also given to the justice agencies, and to the courts. It is possible and necessary to promote the reinforcement of the discipline of labor in all branches of the national economy, in particular, by systematically studying and improving the court practice involving job reinstatements. Statistics confirm that in 1982 the courts satisfied approximately 50 percent of these actions. The persons who were reinstated on the job were awarded 2.5 million rubles, but the officials who were to blame in the instances of the obviously illegal firing are, less and less frequently, given punishments that require the compensation of damages.

It is also necessary to direct serious attention to the cases involving suits for compensation to the enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the damages inflicted by the workers and employees during the execution by them of their labor obligations. A generalized study attests to the fact that the courts sometimes without sufficient justification reduce the amounts in the suits. The justice agencies and the courts must constantly study this category of cases and must strive to assure that they are resolved in strict accordance with the law.

It is also necessary to study periodically the court practice with regard to the cases linked with production injuries, the reasons for which, as a rule, are the violations of labor and production discipline. The correct resolution of these cases is a good support both for the reinforcement of discipline and for the protection of the workers' rights.

The reinforcement of labor discipline largely depends upon the successful fight against such a social evil as drunkenness. Its eradication requires first of all the unconditional execution of the existing legislation. It is possible that a number of provisions in the law require amendments and improvement. One of the things to be considered, obviously, will be the stricter punishment of persons engaged in the manufacture, storage, and sale of home-distilled alcoholic beverages, persons who violate the rules pertaining to the trade in alcoholic beverages, and who contribute to the drunkenness of minors; another thing to be considered will be the responsibility borne by officials for failure to guarantee discipline on the job, for failure to take steps against persons who use alcoholic beverages during work time; the withholding from drunkards, shirkers, and other violators of labor discipline, of any bonuses, awards based on longevity or the results of the year's work, additional vacations; etc.

A large amount of work in connection with the Plenum's decisions will have to be done with regard to the improvement and systematization of legislation. Among the first-priority and urgent tasks in preparing the legislative bills, it is necessary to consider: the completion of the preparation of the draft versions of the normative acts evolving from the Food Program, and the recommendations for increasing the role of the legal norms in the fight to reinforce labor discipline; participation in the preparation of the draft versions of the legislative acts dealing with the expansion of the economic independence of the enterprises and the improvement of the structure of the control of the national economy; participation in the development of the draft versions of legislative acts dealing with the further expansion of the participation of worker collectives in the management of the affairs of the enterprise (organization, institution); the preparation of recommendations dealing with the further increase in the role of the republics, krays, and oblasts in the planning of the national economy; participation in the development of normative acts dealing with the improvement of the work of transportation, particularly rail, as well as legal acts aimed at the intensification of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism.

It is necessary to take additional steps to improve the methodological guidance of legal work in the national economy, and primarily in the labor

collectives of the agroindustrial complex, at the most important industrial-territorial complexes, and in rail transportation.

For the time being, a small amount of attention is being devoted to the methodological guidance of the legal work and the activities of the legal service at enterprises and in the associations of the territorial-production complexes of the KASSR and TaSSR Ministries of Justice, despite the fact that, in the order issued by the USSR Minister of Justice, it is precisely and clearly stated what must be done there, and how it must be done.

There has been an increase in the losses resulting from the fact that freight shipments on the Baltic Railroad have not been kept intact. Poor use is being made there of the legal means or the opportunities afforded by the legal services. The railroad runs through the three Baltic republics, and the ministries of justice in those republics are obliged to give the proper assistance in improving the legal work on that railroad.

The active use of legal means for purposes of keeping the output intact, and of combatting poor business practices and squandering, constitutes the main questions that are currently confronting the workers in the legal service of the agroindustrial complex. It is necessary to take persistent steps to orient the jurists employed in that complex toward the complete and effective use of the legal means for the prevention of damages, or the compensation of damages, incurred in the death of livestock, for the correct use of the land fund, the protection of the property interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, etc.

With regard to the legal propagandizing and legal indoctrination of the citizens, it is necessary to concentrate considerably more efforts on the explanation of the legislative norms that contribute to the reinforcement of labor discipline and the formation in the workers of an implacable attitude toward loafers, shirkers, drunkards, hooligans, and violators of the public order.

The CPSU Central Committee has constantly directed attention to the great political importance of the work with citizens' letters and recommendations. Therefore it is necessary to assure the unconditional execution of the previously adopted decisions concerning the work with letters and concerning the organization of visits by the workers, and to take additional steps for the attentive consideration of the letters and the resolution of the questions contained in them, for the complete and objective consideration of the causes of the complaint, and for the well-principled evaluation of the actions taken by the persons who were guilty of the violation of the law.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee defined with complete clarity the personnel policy as the very core of the party's entire organizer work. In his speech at the Plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov remarked, "It is necessary to place personnel correctly, so that the people who are located in the decisive sectors are politically mature, competent, initiatory ones, who possess organizer capabilities and a sense of what is new, without which, in our time, it is impossible to manage modern production successfully."

During recent time, in this direction, the justice agencies and the courts have done a lot. At the present time more than 92 percent of the administrators and specialists in our system have higher legal education; approximately 10,000 have taken refresher courses at the All-Union Institute of Advanced Training for Workers in the Justice System, at republic-level courses, and their branches. More than half the administrators and specialists are less than 40 years of age.

At the same time, in the work with personnel, much still remains to be done. It is necessary to make considerably higher demands on the administrators at all levels. Special emphasis must be made upon the importance of such qualities in the administrators as high responsibility for the assigned job, a business-like attitude and competency, demandingness toward oneself and toward one's subordinates, and personal modesty. It is precisely the lack of certain of these qualities that has led to the replacement of the administrators of the departments of justice or of oblast courts in Tselinograd, Kherson, Irkutsk, Chelyabinsk, Cherkassy, and certain other oblasts.

The questions which must be brought into the foreground today are the questions of improving the style, forms, and methods of work at the justice agencies and courts, and the questions of rejecting methods of speechifying and paper-shuffling.

It is necessary to show constant attention and concern for the judges who were elected to that position for the first time in 1982; to improve considerably the ideological and moral indoctrination of the personnel; to guarantee the strictest state and labor discipline in the justice agencies and institutions and in the courts; and to establish not in words, but in deed, the strict personal responsibility of the workers, and primarily the administrators, for the unconditional and precise execution of the laws, directive decrees of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, the decrees of the board, and the orders of the USSR Ministry of Justice. It is important to accept it as a rule that, until a decision has been executed, a new one dealing with the same question should not be made. The unity of word and deed must become an invariable rule in all our work.

The taking of all steps to reinforce socialist legality and Soviet law and order, the further improvement of court work, the intensification of the fight against crime and other violations of the law must become our real contribution to the resolution of the tasks that have been assigned by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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WORK OF COURTS IN RECIDIVIST CRIME CASES

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[Article by Ye. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court: "The Application of Legislation Concerning the Fight Against Criminal Recidivism"]

[Text] When the question of criminal recidivism was being discussed at a Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court in December 1982*, it was noted that the fight against repeated crimes is a comprehensive problem that requires constant, careful attention by the law-enforcement and other state agencies and public organizations. Its resolution requires not only the improvement of the activities of the agencies of investigation and the courts, but also the elimination of the shortcomings in the work of correcting and re-indoctrinating the convicted individuals in corrective-labor institutions and at construction sites in the national economy, and in the carrying out of administrative supervision, and the arrangement of jobs and everyday living conditions for the persons who have been liberated from places of deprivation of freedom [incarceration].

After the adoption on 25 June 1976 of the decree entitled "The Practice of Application by the Courts of the Legislation Governing the Fight Against Criminal Recidivism," the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court repeatedly touched upon aspects of that problem when discussing the practice of the application by the courts of the general principles of the imposition of punishment, the imposing of punishment in the aggregate of crimes and sentences, the conditional liberation of the convicted individuals from the places of deprivation of freedom with mandatory involvement in labor, and also when discussing other questions, and issued the appropriate explanations to the courts.

The study of court practice that was carried out by the USSR Supreme Court indicated that during recent years the quality of the consideration of the cases in this category improved somewhat. There began to be fewer errors in the qualification of repeated crimes, during the imposition of the means of

* See the 9 December 1982 decree, No. 9, entitled "The Further Improvement of the Activities of the Courts in Applying the Legislation and Executing the Directive Explanations of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court Which Were Aimed at the Fight Against Criminal Recidivism."

punishment and types of colonies, and during the resolution of questions of the recognition of especially dangerous recidivists. The courts began to devote more attention to an analysis of the dynamics of criminal recidivism and conviction, to the reinforcement of the ties with public opinion, and to the intensification of the coordination of their actions with other law-enforcement agencies.

At the same time, in the activities of certain courts one still observes substantial shortcomings. The most widespread is the superficial study of the data concerning the personality of the recidivists. Their past crimes and convictions sometimes are not taken into consideration, or, conversely, unsubstantiated consideration is given to the convictions that have been remitted or expunged, and this leads to errors in the imposition of punishment, the type of colony, and sometimes also in the qualification of the crimes, and in the resolution of the question of the recognition of the guilty person as an especially dangerous recidivist.

While guaranteeing as a whole the application to the recidivists of strict measures of punishment, the courts sometimes impose unjustifiably mild punishments on them. The Kirovskiy Rayon People's Court of Kirovograd censured Sleptsov for the repeated robbery of property belonging to citizens (Article 140, Part 2, UK USSR [UkSSR Criminal Code] to one year of corrective work. Sleptsov had previously been convicted for assault and robbery to five years of deprivation of freedom, and he committed the new crime soon after being paroled. There were no circumstances that would have made it possible to give him any punishment lower than the lowest limit.

While considering each case, the court must take into consideration the degree of social danger and the nature both of the new crime and the previously committed crime, the personality of the guilty individual, the circumstances of the case which mitigate and aggravate the responsibility, and the reasons and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime. While guaranteeing the steady application of strict measures of punishment with regard to recidivists, the courts are obliged at the same time to observe rigorously the principle of individualization. Recent changes in criminal legislation, the introduction of changes into the sanctions of many articles of the Special Part of the UK [Criminal Code] of the union republics, provide additional opportunities for the more differentiated approach to the resolution of the question of the responsibility borne by the guilty persons, and enrich the content of the principle of the individualization of punishments. Therefore the punitive practice of the courts must be more thought-out and maximally effective.

In court practice, the recognition of a person as an especially dangerous recidivist is sometimes based on the formal factor -- the presence of the corresponding convictions. At such time, in violation of the law, consideration is taken of convictions for crimes that were committed when the person was aged 18 years or less, and also of convictions that were expunged or remitted. At the same time, there have been instances when the courts failed to recognize the defendants as especially dangerous recidivists, although there were all justifications for that recognition. Kolosov, who had been sentenced

five times in the past for theft, stealing, and robbery, and who had served his punishment in a colony, committed a new aggravated robbery. The Leninskiy Rayon People's Court of Riga, in accordance with Article 141, Part 2, of the LaSSR Criminal Code, sentenced him to 10 years of deprivation of freedom. In this instance the court had all justification for considering Kolosov to be an especially dangerous recidivist, but that question was not even discussed.

One still encounters mistakes of another kind. For commission of the first crime, a person is sometimes given, without sufficient justification, punishment that is linked with the deprivation of freedom or with the sending of the convicted person to another locality to work at a construction site in the national economy. As a result, there is an unnecessary break of his customary ties with his labor collective, his friends and relatives, that is, precisely those ties which usually exert upon a person a positive, restraining effect.

Certain courts, when specifying the types of corrective-labor colonies for persons who have committed repeated crimes, fail to take into consideration the fact that the convicted persons have previously served time in places of deprivation of freedom, if the sentence was remitted or canceled, or if it was a settlement-type colony for persons who had committed a crime of negligence. As a result of the incorrect understanding of the requirements of the law, such persons are given not strict conditions, but, rather, general or intensified conditions. In other instances, on the other hand, strict conditions are specified incorrectly only because in the past the corrective work was replaced by the deprivation of freedom. These mistakes hinder the carrying out, at the ITU [corrective-labor institutions], of differentiated work to correct and re-indoctrinate the convicts.

There is not always a correct resolution of the questions of the conditional liberation of the convicts from the places of deprivation of freedom with their mandatory involvement in labor. The mistakes of the courts when resolving these questions are frequently linked with haste and inadmissible formalism, although this is a very important matter. At times, in a single court session there is a consideration of so many recommendations for parole from places of deprivation of freedom, with mandatory involvement in labor, that this, in and of itself, deprives the court of the opportunity to penetrate deeply into the essence of the materials that have been submitted. The courts frequently apply the very important legal measure to convicts who, by their behavior and attitude toward labor, have not proved that their further correction is possible without their isolation from society. Many of them, upon arriving at the construction sites, live an antisocial way of life and commit crimes.

As is attested to by the practice of recent years, the institution of deferring the execution of the sentence has become an effective means of correcting and re-indoctrinating violators of the law. However, the work of re-indoctrination of minors who have been sentenced with the application of a deferral is not yet being conducted everywhere with sufficient aggressiveness or purposefulness. For example, in Bryansk Oblast certain courts have been tardy in sending sentences to the commissions and inspectorates for cases involving minors, and have not been reacting properly to delayed recommendations for the waiver of deferral. It has been established that in half the instances such official requests were made only after the adolescents have created three or four

violations. But the failure to take prompt steps to cancel the deferral and to execute the sentence sometimes leads to the commission of repeated crimes. Inasmuch as this institution of criminal law has been in effect since 1 January 1963 with respect not only to minors, but also to adult convicts, the higher courts must intensify the supervision of the correct and uniform application of this measure.

It is necessary to carry out a further intensification of the fight against drunkenness, alcoholism, vagrancy, begging, and other parasitical ways of life, which are the basic causes of crime, including recidivistic crime. More than 50 percent of the persons who are convicted committed crimes while in a state of intoxication, and for cases involving such heinous crimes as premeditated murder, premeditated heinous assault and battery, rape, hooliganism, and cases involving repeated crimes, this percentage is even higher. Among recidivists who have been convicted, there are many persons who, for a long period of time, were not engaged in socially beneficial labor.

Despite the direct connection that drunkenness and the parasitical way of life have with crime, the investigative agencies and the courts do not always react properly to this, and fail to take steps to specify forced treatment to cure alcoholism, when there is justification for this.

At the present time, as is well known, a number of steps are being taken which are directed at the intensification of the struggle against persons who are living an antisocial, parasitical way of life. Very important tasks also confront the law-enforcement agencies, including the courts. Every instance of refusal to accept a job or housing that have been offered, every instance of failure to register persons who have completed a term of punishment, every instance of lack of supervision of their behavior, if this has contributed to the commission of a repeated crime, must be the object of attention, and sometimes the necessary reaction by the court. At the Plenum it was noted that there have been serious shortcomings in the execution of the sentences. It was emphasized that, for the correction of an offender, it is not enough to issue a just punishment. It is also necessary to organize the execution of the sentence correctly, to place the convicted individual in those conditions which contribute to the maximum extent to his correction and re-indoctrination. And yet, in certain corrective-labor colonies the labor performed by the convicts is poorly organized, and there are widespread instances of unpunished violation of the regulations pertaining to colony life, and of drunkenness.

There have been frequent violations of the statute governing administrative inspection: recommendations concerning its application are not always sent promptly or are not sent out at all. In the outlying areas the decisions concerning inspection are made with a large delay; there have been instances when, even for especially dangerous recidivists, administrative inspection is not established. It happens that the decision concerning administrative inspection is not implemented. Taking advantage of this, certain persons who have been liberated from places of deprivation of freedom become drunkards, live a parasitical way of life, violate the rules of socialist communal life, and commit new crimes. The Plenum emphasized that lack of supervision and the improper inspection which created the conditions for the parasitical existence,

drunkenness, refusal to accept work, and which led to the crime, must be carefully ascertained in court, and the legally stipulated measures must be applied to the officials who failed to assure the supervision of the behavior of those individuals.

A factor of great importance in preventing criminal recidivism is not only the ascertaining of the reasons and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crimes, but also the taking of effective steps to eliminate them. However, these requirements of the law are being fulfilled in far from all instances. Many partial decisions of the courts are of a superficial nature, and one finds in them a description of only the events of the crimes, without giving any information about the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crimes, just as they lack a well-principled posing of the questions of eliminating the specific shortcomings. In many courts the proper supervision of the execution of the partial decisions has not been organized.

The shortcomings that were noted are explained chiefly by the underestimation by certain courts of the special significance of the fight against criminal recidivism, and sometimes also by their lack of the necessary experience. All this requires the higher courts to intensify the court supervision, and to improve its quality, and to improve the analytical work. Unfortunately, the appeal and supervision practice dealing with cases involving criminal recidivism also is not free of shortcomings. Frequently the higher courts ignore mistakes made by the courts of the first instance, and fail to react to incidents of their nonfulfillment of the requirements in the law concerning the ascertaining and elimination of the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of repeated crimes. The Supreme Courts of the union and autonomous republics, and the kray and oblast courts, infrequently generalize the practice of the application by the courts of the laws governing criminal recidivism, despite the vital importance of that problem.

Inasmuch as the shortcomings in the work of the courts when considering cases involving repeated crimes have a detrimental effect upon the fight against criminal recidivism, the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court recommended to the Supreme Courts of the union republics that they intensify the supervision of the observance of legislation, and carry out a more thorough analysis of the state of crime and sentences, implementing, in coordination with agencies of the procurator's office, justice, and internal affairs, joint measures to prevent drunkenness, parasitism, and other antisocial manifestations that contribute to criminal recidivism.

With a consideration of the changes in the legislation, and the questions that arose in the courts, the Plenum has made refinements and amendments in its 25 June 1976 decree, No. 4, entitled "The Practice of Application by the Courts of Legislation in the Fight Against Criminal Recidivism."

In particular, paragraph 3 of the decree has been supplemented by an instruction that the commission of a new crime can be viewed as a qualifying circumstance or a circumstance that aggravates the responsibility, only if the guilt in a previously committed crime was established by a sentence and if the sentence for it was not expunged or canceled, or when the court has established that the previously committed crime was justifiably considered to

be the fault of the person in the particular case. This amendment has fundamental importance, since the courts, when choosing the measures of punishment and of qualification of the crime, sometimes cited the commission by the individual in the past of a crime for which that individual was not convicted and the commission of which was established not by a court, but by inquest agencies or agencies of preliminary investigation (for example, the case was discontinued in the course of investigation on the basis of Article 43 of the Principles of Criminal Legislation, or for other nonrehabilitating reasons).

In the area that pertains to the foundations for recognizing a person to be an especially dangerous recidivist, the existing decree has been supplemented by the following explanation: "The foundations for such recognition must be studied in court with the providing to the defendant of the opportunity to carry out his right to defend himself in this regard (to give testimony, to make official requests for the supplying of the appropriate documents, and other supplements of court investigation)". This explanation in a somewhat different version is contained in the Plenum's decree, dated 30 June 1969, No. 4, entitled "Court Sentence." It evolves from the requirements of Article 13, as well as Article 43, of the Principles of Criminal Legal Proceedings, which require the court to substantiate the sentence only on those proofs which were considered in the court session. However, the courts frequently failed to observe that requirement, and superficially studied the data that had been collected on the case, without the careful verification and evaluation of which it is impossible to make a correct resolution of the question of recognizing a person to be an especially dangerous recidivist, and did not always provide the defendant with the opportunity to carry out his right to defend himself, thus leading to court errors.

The need for this explanation was subjected to doubt, inasmuch as the court, for each case, is supposed to study completely, fully, and objectively all the essential circumstances of the case and is supposed to provide the defendant with the right to defend himself. Despite this fact, the Plenum deemed it necessary to give it with a consideration of the fact that, whereas all the remaining substantial circumstances dealing with the case are cited as early as the stage of preliminary investigation and the defendant has the opportunity to know and dispute them, he frequently does not learn that he has been recognized as an especially dangerous recidivist until he receives the court's sentence. This can be partially explained by the fact that the legislation that is currently in effect for criminal cases does not stipulate the need to reflect in the investigative documents the possibility of this recognition.

An extremely important amendment is the one that was made in paragraph 6 of the existing decree: if the court, in the existence of the attributes stipulated by Article 23¹, Part 1, of the Principles of Criminal Legislation, finds it possible not to recognize a person as an especially dangerous recidivist, that must also be given as a reason in the sentencing. In conformity with the previous explanation, the court was not obliged to justify a decision about the nonrecognition of the defendant as an especially dangerous recidivist and could limit itself to citing in the sentence the fact that that question had been discussed. In practice, that led to a situation in which the courts sometimes without motivation or justification failed to recognize as especially

dangerous recidivists those hardened criminals who had been previously sentenced many times, but merely indicated formally that that question had been discussed.

Paragraph 10 of the existing decree, with a consideration of the amendments that have been made, is given in an edited version that more precisely reflects the meaning of the law (Article 23¹ of the Principles). When preparing this question for consideration at the Plenum, it was ascertained that in a few places in the outlying areas the previously effective explanation was perceived as though a person who was serving time at an ITU for a crime committed when he was less than 18 years of age could not be considered an especially dangerous recidivist, and in those instances when, after becoming an adult, he committed a crime in the places of deprivation of freedom, he was sentenced for that crime to deprivation of freedom, and again committed a crime. That erroneous position was motivated by the fact that if the convicted individual had been sent to an ITU for a crime committed before he was 18 years of age, regardless of how many crimes he had committed in the past while at an ITU, Article 23¹ of the Principles is not applicable to him. The new version of paragraph 10 introduces clarity into this question. Crimes committed by such an individual after he has reached the age of 18 years must be taken into consideration on general principles.

Previously the decree did not contain any explanation of who should be considered to be "serving a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom" with the application of paragraph 4, Part 1, of Article 23¹ of the Principles of Criminal Legislation. The question arose: is it possible to include among such persons those who have been sentenced to deprivation of freedom conditionally or conditionally with mandatory involvement in labor, or with the deferral of the execution of the sentence, when, for having demonstrated antisocial behavior, they were sent to places of deprivation of freedom for the purpose of serving the sentence that was given to them? The Plenum resolved that question in the affirmative. Although all those persons originally were not sentenced to measures of punishment requiring them to serve time at places of deprivation of freedom, their legal status changes with the advent of the corresponding conditions, and then the punishment stipulated by the sentence is realized in no other way than the form of deprivation of freedom. Such persons should not be considered to be sentenced to any other types of punishment indicated in Article 21 of the Principles of Criminal Legislation.

The Plenum substantially changed the explanation contained in paragraph 15 of the decree. If the version that was previously in effect, the emphasis was placed on the instances in which the persons who had been sentenced with the application of paragraphs 1-3 of Part 1, Article 23¹ of the Principles could not be viewed as "previously sentenced to deprivation of freedom." In the interests of intensifying the fight against criminal recidivism, at the present time the emphasis has been shifted to when, during the resolution of the question of the recognition of the defendants as especially dangerous recidivists, they must be considered to be previously sentenced to deprivation of freedom.

The previous explanation pertained only to persons who had been conditionally sentenced to deprivation of freedom with mandatory involvement in labor. Inasmuch as, at the present time, there has been a considerable expansion

of the framework of the application of the institution of the deferral of execution of sentence, there have also been substantial changes in the institution of the conditional sentencing to deprivation of freedom, the Plenum came to the conclusion that the conditions for the application of paragraphs 1-3 of Part 1, Article 23¹ of the Principles for all three enumerated institutions must be identical. In all these instances it is a matter of one and the same type of punishment -- the deprivation of freedom. The only things different are the forms, the methods of the complete or partial liberation for the serving of the period of deprivation of freedom.

The explanation adopted by the Plenum contains a stipulation that the previous sentencing to deprivation of freedom, with a resolution of the question of the recognition of the defendant as an especially dangerous recidivist, can be taken into consideration only in the event that the sentence was not expunged or canceled. That stipulation is of great importance, especially when it is a matter of persons sentenced to deprivation of freedom conditionally, conditionally with mandatory involvement in labor, and with the deferral of execution of sentence, with respect to whom the conditions for canceling the sentence have substantial differences.

The complete consideration at the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court of the question of fighting criminal recidivism and the decrees that were adopted by the Plenum have been called upon to promote the further rise in the level of court activity and, primarily, the improvement of the practice of considering cases dealing with repeated crimes.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET RELIGIOUS LEADERS SUPPORT PIMEN'S LETTER TO REAGAN

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 83 p 4

[Text] IZVESTIYA continues to receive comments from religious organizations and individuals in response to the open letter which the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, sent to the president of the USA and which was published in our newspaper (No. 95/96 for 1983). The authors of the letters express their support and understanding of the position taken by Patriarch Pimen in regard to the responsibility of the US administration headed by Reagan for the escalation of the arms race and increased tensions. At the same time, they unanimously stress that the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet government is most fully supported by all the Soviet people. Averting the threat of nuclear war, indicate the authors of the letters, is the only real road to peace.

That which is expressed in the letter of His Holiness Patriarch Pimen, writes Catholicos-Patriarch of all Georgia Iliya II, is not only the opinion of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Georgian Orthodox Church, as well as all the religious leaders in our state, share this position.

Patriarch Pimen's letter to President Reagan is very frank, at times it may even seem harsh. But a religious leader cannot speak otherwise in the present situation. In truth, what can one write to a man who calls himself a Christian, on whom has been placed the load and responsibility of head of a great power, and who is guided only by the politics of threats, the politics from a position of strength. Where, then, is the politics of trust and equal rights, where is the ethic of Christian love!

In order to justify their warlike attitudes, the US government and President Reagan himself have adopted a strategy which is reduced to convincing the public of a certain military supremacy of the Soviet Union. Following such a strategy will inevitably lead to the creation of new types and systems of weapons, which may even extend to space.

The letter by His Holiness Patriarch Pimen reflects the concern which humanity is today experiencing before the danger of nuclear annihilation. One thing is

sure: humanity today is experiencing the most critical moment in the entire history of its existence. And here, at this crucial and dangerous time for all humanity, President Reagan is announcing a crusade against our state, and consequently against our churches. But this contradicts Christian morality!

In the name of the Holy Synod of the Georgian Orthodox Church and in my own name, I fervently support the position of His Holiness the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen, which was presented in his letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Peace is possible only with the attainment of full mutual understanding between men of good will. I am confident that the reason and good will of millions of defenders of peace will not allow nuclear war to erupt, because today everyone knows that war is no longer a means of state politics, but a threat of overall annihilation.

The preservation of peace on earth is an urgent and unavoidable reality necessary for all humanity.

Having read Patriarch Pimen's letter to President Reagan in IZVESTIYA, I express my most sincere satisfaction in regard to this address in the name of all the believers of the Estonian Evangelical-Lutheran Church, writes E. Khark, archbishop of the Estonian Evangelical-Lutheran Church. The thoughts presented in this address reflect 100 percent the feelings and indignation by the members of our church in connection with the warmongering policy conducted by Reagan, which sows libel and hatred against our great Homeland — the Soviet Union, and which threatens the annihilation of the entire world.

I am convinced that all the faithful people in the world, regardless of their faith or religious affiliation, unanimously welcome this letter.

The time has finally come for President Reagan to come to his senses and to set out on a course of serious negotiations and rational agreements with the USSR on the limitation and elimination of stores of nuclear weapons, which the Soviet government has been seeking for some time.

Our Estonian Evangelical-Lutheran Church and its members stand firmly in the ranks of those fighting for peace and are doing our part to see that righteousness and true peace will finally triumph throughout the entire world.

We read the open letter from the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen to U.S. President R. Reagan with great approval, write the heads of the All-Union Soviet of Evangelical Christian Baptists A. Ye. Klímenko and A. M. Bychkov. The Presidium of the All-Union Soviet of Evangelical Christian Baptists fully shares the opinion expressed in the letter on the responsibility of the U.S. administration for the escalation of the arms race and for forcing enmity and hostility in the world.

The All-Union Soviet of Evangelical Christian Baptists conducted an international conference in late March of this year which discussed the question of

"Life and Peace". The representatives of Christian-Baptist churches from many countries, including the USA, in those days unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the actions of advocates of the arms race in the USA and containing a call for an immediate freeze on the existing level of nuclear weapons, for constructive talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear capabilities, up to their complete elimination.

We are very grateful for the publication of the full text of the open letter of Patriarch Pimen to U.S. President Reagan. We, the spiritual leaders of the USSR Church of Seventh Day Adventists M. P. Kulakov, N. A. Zhukalyuk, and V. V. Teppone, as well as all the members of our church, were very glad to hear of this letter through your newspaper. In connection with this we would like to express our fervent support of this important document.

In this time, when the dark forces of evil are trying to plunge the world into an abyss of complete annihilation, it seems that nothing is a better test of the sincerity with which individual personalities or entire groups of people regard the ideals of good and brotherhood common to all mankind as the protection of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

We understand that today the ideals of Christianity and the sincerity of representatives of this world religion are undergoing all the tests. It is clear that Christians (and not only Christians!) would like to see an example of peaceableness in the USA, which calls itself a Christian country, as well as in this country's government which confesses to this religion. Therefore, it is natural that the militaristic calls and attacks by the Christian president of the USA against our country not only deeply grieve and hurt us by their incompatibility with the evangelical teachings on peace and love, but also seriously put us on the alert.

The truly peace loving course of our Homeland and its government is a real answer to the hopes of the huge multitude of Christians and non-Christians throughout the world. Therefore, we heartily approve and support it for the good of the cause of world peace.

In our complex time there is no more important and pressing task than the preservation of peace on earth, stresses the chairman of the Spiritual Leadership of Muslims in the European Part of the USSR and Siberia, Mufti Talgat Tadzhuddin. We, the Muslims of the European part of the USSR and Siberia, received with full understanding and approval the letter of Patriarch Pimen to U.S. President Reagan which expressed deep concern for the fate of the world and which exposed the criminal essence of American imperialism, which Mr. Reagan vainly tries to hide with the fig leaf of his "Christian" morality.

This morality does not cease to conquer the entire world. The deep "concern" of the American president for the fate of individual citizens and entire peoples "wallowing in sin", the "fight for human rights", "for peace and free development" in his speeches alternate with the words "first nuclear strike", "preventative war", "limited nuclear war", etc.

The words of Patriarch Pimen are true: "War, war, war... And where is 'Don't kill', Mr. President?"

Evidently it seems to President Reagan that the world is a circus arena in which he, a great artist, draws enthusiastic applause. Unfortunately, it is not circus plates which he is holding in his hands. He is trying to juggle states, the fates of entire peoples, including the fate of his own country.

We, the Soviet people, remember how several tens of years ago beasts in human form came to "free" us. Written on their soldier's belts were the words: "God is with us". Twenty million of our best sons and daughters sacrificed their lives to save the world from these messengers of Satan.

And now President Reagan, with tears in his eyes, is telling us about the "empire of fear", the "center of evil", referring to us, our state. The state which on the very first day of its formation adopted a Decree on Peace, called on all countries to stop war, and called for general disarmament.

The constitution of our Homeland considers war propaganda and violence a crime, and guarantees the rights for work and rest, for a place to live and for freedom of religion.

Evidently, President Reagan considers the USA to be the "center of good", where millions of people are without work or home, where people are divided into "clean and unclean", where violence against one's neighbor is an integral part of the way of life, and where violence against other peoples is the cornerstone of state policy. We may judge the monstrous consequences of this "good" of American imperialism clearly by their actions in Palestine, Afghanistan and Lebanon, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and other parts of the globe.

We, Soviet Muslims, as well as all the Soviet people, fully and totally support the peace loving policy of our government, which is directed toward preventing nuclear war, toward stopping the arms race. We proclaim with full responsibility that no one has been given the right to sow the seeds of discord between peoples, and to threaten them with war and annihilation. We want to live in happiness and prosperity, we want to see our children healthy and happy, we want to work peacefully toward the common good.

IZVESTIYA readers are also interested in the question: did President Reagan answer the open letter by Patriarch Pimen and, if so, what was the content of this reply?

The IZVESTIYA correspondent turned to the Moscow Patriarchy with this question, where he was informed that no reply was received from the U.S. president to the letter written by the head of the Russian Orthodox Church.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET SAILOR REPORTEDLY RECRUITED BY WESTERN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Aleksandr Teplyuk, KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA'S own correspondent on the Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin and Kamchatka Oblasts: "Caught in the Nets From a Foreign Shore"]

[Text] The dream has come true! Viktor was signed on for the crew of a vessel leaving tomorrow for a trip abroad. It's a good opportunity to expand one's horizons, to test oneself at sea. This is why thousands of young men and girls join the navy. And it is simply healthy if, besides a suitcase, one takes on board the baggage of life -- the ability to see and compare, to soak up the useful and to reject the harmful.

What did Viktor Berdyugin take on his first trip? He seemed to have an inquiring mind, a sense of humor, and a sociable disposition. But there was also something else -- he was lightweight in his judgements and had considerable self-conceit. He was young, as they say, but it was alright: the sea would smooth him and carry away the excess.

Viktor immediately announced that he is not interested in foreign finery. Another matter is the people, the customs, the culture. The sailors were happy for Berdyugin. Anyone who sees past the window dressing is deserving of respect. But time would tell: Viktor's interest in the foreign culture was rather unique. And as for the finery -- a word, and no more.

He liked very much to stand out at any price. The people around him were a background against which he, Viktor Berdyugin, must shine. He seemed to handle the duties of engineer-ichtheologist. But he was enticed by a different success. He wanted to be an exceptional personality. But how? Viktor left the VUZ, barely finishing the second course. He had no special knowledge. The solution? A pose. His friend said accurately: "Just try to raise an objection to Vit'ya, and he will look at you as if you are a creature of a lower order."

The American specialists working within the framework of the joint program on the scientific-research vessel "Posledon" often brought emigre newspapers and anti-Soviet literature on board. The sailors threw them away. But Berdyugin

saw in this pulp literature a "hobby-horse" astride which he could stand out and from which he could look down on the others. He began asking the Americans for "something else to read". His requests were eagerly fulfilled.

He read after his watch, often in full view of the crew members.

On a small vessel, as the sailors say, even the partitions are made of glass. Everyone knew of Berdyugin's "hobby", but no one stopped him in time.

Ask any of us and we will tell you without thinking that bourgeois propaganda, the intrigues of the ideological saboteurs, are aimed primarily at the young people. But not everyone can imagine what a corrupting influence this propaganda has on a person. The case with Berdyugin is a clear example of hitting "the mark". The absence of firm convictions, superficiality, thoughtlessness, complicated by self-conceit and egocentrism. Plus the complacency of those around him: "He's reading a bit? Well, it's his own business".

The reading matter began to slip through in his conversations. For example, the sailors saw a film. It was, in the American way, generous in shooting, chase scenes and sex on a broad scale. Viktor evaluated it by saying, "Would they show such a thing in our Soviet state?"

Trainees went on the next run of the "Posiedon". To them Berdyugin seemed to be a sea wolf. He breathlessly "baited" them about how, in the New Zealand port of Wellington, he won the heart of a striptease star. Or he would compare, for instance: "brand name" jeans in our country go for 200 rubles, but in America they cost \$20. And it turned out that in the USA people live 10 times better. The fellows listened to him with mouths agape. But what can one say of trainees — even adults who knew how things were abroad were in no hurry to hint at the primitive character of Viktor's "jeans" arithmetic.

Meanwhile, the Americans began having "heart-to-heart" talks with Berdyugin. No, they did not tell him that with his gifts one would not perish in the USA. This would have been crude flattery. Both the bait and the hook were masked. "Viktor, you have done a lot of travelling around town. Did you once see the unemployed about which the Russian newspapers write so often?" No, he didn't see them. But he also did not guess that the unfortunates were out looking for work, and not strolling along the avenue.

A word at a time, and the "client" was getting ripe.

Once in Vladivostok he glanced into the workshop of an artist friend. On the wall hung an icon, or rather a copy. The artist had painted it for fun. And here Berdyugin had an inspiration: what if I take it abroad and sell it there? Of course, I wouldn't get much money, even an amateur would notice that it was a forgery. But, whatever they would give, it would be an addition to the low pay. And in the States I could buy something which is in demand and sell it here... The artist gave Berdyugin the icon as a gift. However, in exchange he asked him to bring back a pair of corduroy pants. The gift was reciprocated.

To take the icon out of the country was half the battle. How to dispose of it? A go-between had to be found. He didn't have to look for long: the American David Taker offered his services.

Berdyugin expected to receive \$50 at best for the icon copy. When the American handed him the money, the "intellectual" gasped: \$200! Did he think of anything at that moment? Didn't he think it was a bit too much? We don't know. But after all, no matter how you look at it, such a gain looks like an advance... Berdyugin received it from a man whom he himself suspected of belonging to the intelligence service, whose main purpose is to do harm to you and me...

Then Viktor went to a stereo shop and purchased some tape recorder heads. He asked the sales clerk to mark them with reduced price tags so that no one would think that his expenditures exceeded his income. On board ship, of course, they guessed this but kept quiet. The conclusion was familiar -- it's his own business.

The tape heads were sold in Vladivostok for 1000 rubles, and the buyer was not interested in where they came from. But the contrabandist brought in more than just the tape heads. The expectations of those who courted him proved to be correct: Berdyugin could not part with the anti-Soviet writings. Otherwise, how would he wipe the noses of the Vladivostok book sellers!

A whole armful of spoil sheets was collected in his cabin. After leaving Seattle, when the ship had set its return course, he asked two of the crew members -- those same trainees -- to help him hide the "goods". They agreed, without thinking at that moment of their Komsomol cards. Didn't they know that they were becoming co-conspirators to a crime? The ship's doctor, whom Berdyugin assured of love to his dying day, also became a conspirator. The bother with the anti-Soviet material did not force her to doubt the honesty of her admirer...

We have all seen the photographs in the newspapers showing the stacks of slanderous spoil sheets confiscated from the foreign "tourists". But to think that our countryman brought such dirty libelous materials to his Homeland of his own free will!... And to think that some of our sailors would help him in this... We cannot think about this without pain and anger!

...While the hosts were setting the table, Viktor took out a book bound in newspaper from the "diplomatic pouch" and became engrossed in reading. The hostess asked what book it was. "Oh, just some little thing", he answered mysteriously. "Well, show it to me, don't keep me in suspense". "Alright. But not a word to anyone". The host and hostess took a look and gasped -- where did he get it from? And at that moment Berdyugin was triumphant. He was the hero of the evening, he "knows" that which no one around him knows. The host and hostess were in no hurry to dissuade Viktor from his "exclusiveness". They even asked to read the book. "Only for one day!", warned Viktor strictly.

Whoever came into Berdyugin's house always found him demonstratively reading anti-Soviet material, or else they found the reading matter in a conspicuous

place. One witness said, "He was simply bursting with the knowledge that he had something that no one else had".

Once Sergey Kamanev, Berdyugin's friend, came to visit him. He saw on the table a pasquinade of our country by the fascist toady from the publisher "Possev". It would seem that a half-glance would be enough for Kamanev to make a principled decision. After all, he is a jurist by education. So what did he do? Sergey asked for the book -- to read!

Sad as it is, none of the "subscribers" to Berdyugin's library upbraided him. None of them explained that his views are damaging, and that his actions are harmful.

The law is the law. And the ending is fitting. Systematic distribution of subversive literature, plus speculation on an especially large scale. The sentence placed an end to it: guilty with confiscation of property.

But what can we say about some of the witnesses to Berdyugin's case? Berdyugin was drowning in a swamp of anti-Soviet lies. He was speculating, engaging in contraband activities. But all around him were people who saw this and kept quiet. Is this too -- his own business? No! Complacency and lack of concern cannot be forgiven!

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NATIONAL

ALTAY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ON LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 May 83 p 2

[Article by N. Aksenov, first secretary of the Altay CPSU Kraykom: "The Competence of the Manager"]

[Text] At a recent conference in the CPSU Central Committee regarding questions of the development of agriculture in Altay Kray they justly criticized the arrears in the production of grain, and the kray party organization is taking measures so that the situation will be rectified even this year and they will make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. The radical problems of increasing grain production and also the production of farm products were considered at a kray conference of party, soviet and economic managers of the rayon level, and then with managers and specialists of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Concrete ways were earmarked for increasing the fertility of the land and the productivity of animal husbandry. A concrete plan of practical actions was developed which determines the current and long-range tasks in the development of the agro-industrial complex. This year, for example, agricultural workers have committed themselves to selling the state 3.7 million tons of grain, including no less than 1.5 million tons of wheat of strong, durum and valuable strains, and they are to procure 710,000 tons of sugar beets, a large quantity of potatoes, vegetables and oil bearing crops, 300,000 tons of meat, 1.09 million tons of milk, 500 million eggs, and 13,400 tons of wool.

There are large and complicated tasks. A leading role in carrying them out should be played by the agro-industrial associations that were created in keeping with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The restructuring of rural administration has made it possible to eliminate superfluous units that duplicate one another and to eliminate parallelism. Associations and trusts have been abolished and the number of administrative personnel in service organizations has been reduced. This has made it possible to assign qualified specialists to rayon agricultural administrations, and more than 90 specialists have transferred to work directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The organization of the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] has had a positive effect on the operation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Let us take, for example, Pavlovskiy Rayon, whose farms were previously under the jurisdiction of eight services of various kray organizations. Actually there was not a single

economic agency here, and frequently the solutions to problems involving the interests of several businesses were the responsibility of the party raykom. Now the administration of the agro-industrial complex is concentrated in the hands of particular people, and the managers of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been enlisted directly in this matter.

The RAPO council pays attention to suggestions "from below," studies them, and weighs how promising and acceptable they are. It has become possible to hear from the horse's mouth, as it were, the mutual complaints of the partners and to find optimum solutions.

Of principle significance is the creation in the rayon agro-industrial associations of centralized funds which are formed from the monetary incomes of the enterprises and organizations that are part of the RAPO. For example, in Shupinovskiy Rayon, one of the largest in the kray, the processing of milk was previously handled by one plant that was located in the rayon center. The distant farms delivered their products here over a distance of more than 60 kilometers, and even farther during the summer period. For many years the question of the construction of an additional point for receiving and processing milk remained unsolved. "But now," says the chairman of the RAPO council, V. I. Svechnikov, "working under the new conditions, we have found ways of solving this problem by combining the funds of the farms and the dairy industry for constructing a second plant. Everyone gains from this."

The energetic activity of the partners in exerting efforts to carry out the tasks set by the Food Program has become a typical feature in the work of many RAPO's. Having joined the forces of the sovkhoses, the council of the Mikhaylovskiy agro-industrial association, for example, has enlisted them in the renovation of a small branch of the Slavgorod meat combine, which now provides for continuous receipt of livestock from the farms of the rayon.

It goes without saying that the force of the influence of the new forms of administration on various units of the agro-industrial complex depends largely on who is in charge of them.

High occupational training, rich practical experience, authority and knowledge of the business--these are the qualities that characterize the chief of the agricultural administration and chairman of the soviet of the Smolenskiy RAPO, M. I. Strebkov. He purposively and persistently deals with problems of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and assigning skilled specialists to all of its units. Relying on them, he invests a good deal of effort and energy in solving such problems as the introduction of a soil protection system of farming, the development and complete assimilation of crop rotations that are appropriate for various zonal peculiarities of the rayon, the provision of the farms with highly productive strains of grain crops, and the creation of a stable and balanced feed base.

But still, regardless of how competent and authoritative the rayon unit may be, the fate of the harvests and the plans for the production of animal husbandry products are decided locally--on the fields and farms. The chairman of the kolkhoz and the director of the sovkhos are in the basic echelon of the agro-industrial complex. Each day and each hour life sets for them a multitude of

large and small problems which they must resolve on the spot, correctly combining the interests of their collective with statewide interests. These fundamental requirements of science and the art of administration are met by the daily activity of the majority of managers of farms in our kray.

A. F. Kur'yanov has been working for 14 years as chairman of the Sibir' kolkhoz in Tret'yakovskiy Rayon. He is a modern type of manager who has merged into one the functions of an administrator, an educator and a specialist. The collective nature of kolkhoz management is solidly combined here with clear-cut functional duties and personal responsibility of each individual for the part of the work entrusted to him. All of the principle problems are discussed in detail at party meetings and meetings of the board with the participation of specialists, managers of production subdivisions and leading kolkhoz workers in a situation of businesslike cooperation, extensive initiative and, especially important, mutual confidence and positive feelings. In the decisions they make they indicate precisely the time periods for their implementation and the specific group of responsible individuals.

The Sibir' kolkhoz has fully assimilated the soil protection system of farming, feed production has been separated into an independent branch, and the farms have introduced the effective team form of labor organization. During two five-year plans animal husbandry workers fulfilled the plan for procurements of milk by 123 percent, meat--by 128 percent, and wool--by 126 percent.

Party committees give the organizational, ideological and political impulse to management, which decisively affects the creation of a favorable moral and psychological climate in the collectives, the level of labor discipline and, consequently, the final results of the work. These results are always greater in places where party and management leaders, using the methods that are characteristic of them, proceed, as they say, work in a friendly way on the same team and pursue the same goal.

Kray and rayon party committees are concerned that the party organizations of the farms are headed by people who have a higher party-political and agricultural education. A good deal depends on them. For example, V. G. Bobrovskiy has been secretary of the party committee of the Kolkhoz imeni I. Ya. Shumakov in Zmeinogorskiy Rayon for 6 years. A zootechnician by education, he deals extensively and in a skilled way with problems of improving labor organization, and increasing the independence and responsibility of specialists in adopting and carrying out economic decisions. The rich arsenal of forms and methods of working with people is used by the experienced and respected secretary of the party committee. And all of them pursue a major goal--to increase the activity of personnel so as to provide for successful fulfillment of the plans, increased production efficiency and the solution to social problems.

It is generally known that one is not born a manager; he becomes one. The kray party organization is constantly improving its system of selection, placement and education of management personnel and gives it a planned and purposive character. The initial point of this work is the consistent line of the party committees and the RAPO toward encouraging each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to train its own specialists from the contingent of youth. Now, for example, more than 70 percent of all the students at the Altay Agricultural Institute receive stipends

from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As they acquire experience in life and labor, the most capable specialists are included in the reserve for personnel advancement.

Of course, the matter is not limited to promptly noticing one or another of a person's capabilities. That is not so difficult. It is a more difficult task to further develop or, if you will, organize the capabilities and give them the necessary direction.

In the kray, on the basis of the leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes that are headed by competent, experienced chairmen and directors, there are schools of advanced practice in which young managers and specialists take a course in which they become seasoned in management, administration and communication with people, and develop the ability to combine science and production. The faculty for increasing the skills of management personnel at the Altay Agricultural Institute and the kray school for administration of agriculture operate in the same vein. They have seminars, scientific and practical conferences and temporary duty assignments for young specialists and managers, and they also use other forms of training.

The inclinations of the future intelligent manager are clearly seen in the work of specialists on their personal creative plan.

A feeling for large matters, high party, labor, executive and production discipline, organization and responsibility determine the feasibility of all of our plans and the style and methods of economic management. To advance people who are worthy and competent and capable of exercising authority to large, independent work--such is the approach to personnel that is required by life and the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee which point out the true path to practical implementation of the USSR Food Program.

11772

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NATIONAL

OREL OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY RESPONDS TO ARTICLE

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by F. Meshkov, first secretary of the Orel CPSU Obkom: "In Order to Reduce Expenditures"]

[Text] The Orel CPSU Obkom announces that the article entitled, "Not At Any Price" published on 24 February 1983 in the newspaper SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' was considered at a plenum of the CPSU Obkom and in the oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations, and was discussed in the labor collectives.

The critical remarks presented in it were recognized as correct. Concrete measures were earmarked for strengthening labor and technological discipline on the farms, increasing the efficiency of the utilization of feeds, and increasing the production and sale to the state of farm products.

The payment for the labor of animal husbandry workers is being improved and it is being made dependent not only on the quantity, but also on the quality of the products that are obtained and the expenditures of labor, feeds and other resources on its production. The collective contract is being introduced on the farms.

Party, soviet and economic agencies as well as managers and specialists of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and complexes are directing the efforts of animal husbandry workers toward successful completion of the wintering of the livestock and unconditional fulfillment of the plans in terms of all indicators.

11772

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DIFFICULTIES IN PREPARING ARTICLES CRITICAL OF PARTY ACTIVITIES SURVEYED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 14-16

[Article by Viktor Kozhenyako, member of the editorial board and editor of the newspaper PRAVDA, division of party life: "Quests, Discoveries, Losses"]

[Text] Often at creative seminars in our Union and at meetings with colleagues I am asked the following question: how should we prepare critical material on party topics? If only I could answer succinctly! Let me just touch upon a few facets of this question.

The principles of working on critical material dealing with a party topic, it seems to me, are basically the same as those affecting any critical report or article. As with any sharp presentation in a newspaper, these materials must be particularly well-thought out, weighed, and scrupulously developed.

Let me share with you some ideas prompted, in particular, by the experience of colleagues from our division. What should one begin with in working on critical material? With the choice of a topic and a target. Maximum care is required in deciding the question of what party committee or what party organization to criticize and for what. On PRAVDA in determining targets for criticism we usually take into consideration the observations of our own correspondents in the localities, letters to the editor, and the opinion of the appropriate section of the CPSU CC.

Let me cite an example. As they say, the topic of the effectiveness of party-committee plenums has been in the air. Quite a few of them have been conducted, but not always with the necessary good results. And so I would like to examine one of the plenums precisely from the point of view of the results achieved.

We requested several of our own correspondents in republics and oblasts to take a look at the work of party committees from this point of view. And among other places our attention was drawn to Turkmenistan. Matters with regard to fulfilling the national-economic plan here had not gone very well, although speeches from the rostrum about this were overly abundant. Further exchange of opinions with our correspondent in the republic and in the

departments of the party Central Committee assisted us in narrowing down still further our target: the Ashkhabad Obkom.

Here in due course a plenum had been held devoted to increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. The discussion was quite thorough. Quite a few plenum participants spoke in these discussions, and a decree was adopted which promised a great deal. But now a year had passed--a sufficient time period to achieve the shifts which had been outlined. But no substantial improvement had occurred. And so the discussion had been in vain, and the decree remained on paper.

The PRAVDA correspondent for the TUSSR, who at that time was Aleksandr Kucherko, received the assignment to study this question somewhat more profoundly. After some time I too traveled out to Ashkhabad Oblast as a special correspondent. By the way, in the practice of PRAVDA the joint work of our own correspondent and a special correspondent on this type of material is mandatory. This is understandable: our own correspondent has been living continuously on the spot, and he has made certain regular observations; while the special correspondent, as a rule, brings to the common matter a freshness of viewpoint, and he expresses more accurately the editorial position.

I still have the materials which I brought at that time from Ashkhabad after a twelve-day out-of-town work assignment. Notebooks, several heavy folders filled with documents, tapes of conversations, newspaper excerpts.... Of course, not all this went into the report entitled "Words and Deeds," although it was published in two issues of the newspaper. But everything was necessary! Because, you know, it is not just a matter, as they say, of not letting anything pass by. Important here are the reliability, firmness, and adjustment of the journalistic point of view. And for this one needs as large a supply as possible of materials on the topic--that very supply which is not drawn out of one's pocket but which imparts additional substance to the positions and conclusions of the report.

This report was written "in two phases"--at first, the outlines, sketches, and rough drafts of our own correspondent and myself, and then, after many revisions and reciprocal enrichments,--the final version.

What became the main idea of this material? In the Ashkhabad Party Obkom unsatisfactory monitoring controls had been placed on the performance of the decisions adopted and the organization of their execution. In studying the situation at industrial enterprises, on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in comparing what had been promised with what had been done, we became convinced that many directors of oblast organizations had essentially been talking "through their hats." And some of them learned to answer in such a way in the obkom that, in general, it would be impossible to check up on them: "Whether it's a shower or snow, it will either be or not...."

"Rubbery answers," stated G. Osipov, the chief of the section of organizational party work of the obkom in this connection.

Very correctly stated! And so, in the obkom they saw and understood what was going on. But what did they do in order to put an end to this? Did they discuss the conduct of any one of these "promisers"? No. They simply collected information and filed it away in folders. Later they did not even return to this--neither at the plenums nor at the sessions of the bureau or the secretariat.

What does this frequently lead to? Decisions are taken and then are removed from control, although they still remain unfulfilled.

The report cited such examples as the following. How many discussions, including those at the sessions of the bureau, as well as in the plenum, took place on the unfounded revisions of the plan! Even the decree contained such a point: "Strengthen monitoring controls over the observance of state-plan discipline. Instances of unfounded revisions of the plans must be examined in the obkom sections." However, none of this was done. And again from the rostrums of the plenum, sessions, and conferences they continued to criticize, expose, and pronounce anathema on the ill-fated revisions. Moreover, it was right here that 23 enterprises changed the plan again, of course, in the direction of reductions.

To take note of characteristic shortcomings in work and to direct attention to them is, of course, an important task of critical material. But no less important is something else: insofar as possible to indicate genuine paths to eliminate these shortcomings, to suggest means for improving matters. When we prepared our report on the Ashkhabad Obkom, we tried right here in this oblast to find experience which would be of interest for the party organization. And such experience was found.

For example, a very acute problem is that of utilizing railroad cars. There are not enough of them, and at the same time at many enterprises they stand idle, either loaded or unloaded, in excess of all norms. This was discussed on more than one occasion at the plenums of the obkom and at various conferences. The enterprises were named where matters were particularly bad, including the glass combine.

And suddenly, after visiting here, we heard some unexpected news: the group had been able to eliminate the above-norm idle times of the cars. A number of measures were declared and promulgated at the initiative of the primary party organization: improvement in the operation of the transport workshop, stimulation of competition among the brigades of loaders, and mechanization of many processes. As a result, unloading a car, which used to take 13 hours, has now been reduced to three and a half, while the loading has been reduced from 48 to 5, that is, by almost nine-tenths.

No matter how strange it may seem, they did not know about this in the party obkom. But, you know, it was just a few months ago that S. Kal'nitskiy, the chief engineer of the Ashkhabad Division of the Central Asian Railroad, spoke about from the rostrum of a meeting of the oblast party activists concerning the achievement of the glass combine for all to hear. It would

seem that such news would have been seized upon here. However, they did not even catch it in the presidium of the meeting. In the concluding speech (by inertia?) the combine was again subjected to criticism for poor organization of loading and unloading operations.

It is simply astounding how things happen sometimes. A grain of genuine experience, which without exaggeration is priceless, is literally drowned in a torrent of words.

As it turned out, this instance was not unique. Improving product quality is a difficult problem. During the course of a year economic sanctions were applied to 11 of this oblast's enterprises for a low level of quality, and delivery was completely prohibited of 18 types of items. But the struggle for quality has its own leading figures. Many words of praise (and completely deserved) have been spoken about the work of Ashkhabad Garment Factory No 2. Of the total number of products awarded the State Badge of Quality in this oblast, it accounts for more than one-third.

And here the following report is made at the obkom plenum: an oblast school of advanced experience in preparing industrial products for certification for the Badge of Quality has been created at this factory. Now this is something interesting, isn't it? There is a school--that means, people are studying here. But who is studying and how?

It turned out that no one and no way. In related enterprises of light industry in this oblast, where, by the way, questions of quality have a particularly acute status, no one had heard about the school of advanced experience. And even at Garment Factory No 1 (which is located in the adjacent city district, and matters here have not gone so successfully) the experience of their colleagues was almost unknown.

I have dwelt in such detail on the report entitled "Words and Deeds" because it and the work on it seem characteristic to me in a definite sense. This publication contained an analysis of the activity of a committee of a major party organization with regard to one of the most important lines of its work. And this is extremely labor consuming as well as very responsible.

Analysis.... Here is, perhaps, the main thing which is required today from any critical presentation and particularly, of course, one on a party topic.

One could even state the following: the principal work on critical material consists precisely of an analysis of the facts. A profound, circumstantial, and specific analysis. But perhaps, of course, it has been provided, when the journalist having taken up such a topic, and he himself has an excellent knowledge of the complexity and fine points of party work, is equipped with a knowledge of the basic party documents.

First, naturally, the necessary factual material must be assembled. Without this the criticism will not be convincing. You can always see when an author does not have enough facts: in such a case he is failing to prove his

points; his accusations, unsupported by substantial arguments, are suspended, so to speak, in the air. But in studying the state of affairs and gathering facts, as experience has shown, one can hardly succeed by thoughtlessly filling notebooks; it is important to conceptualize them and to analyze them.

An impression of helplessness is produced by an article wherein the author merely lists numbers, cases, and events. Without being fastened together by an integrated thought, they disintegrate and fail to exert the necessary influence on the reader. Each of us is called upon to learn how to analyze life--without that, I would say, a person could not become a genuine journalist.

Frequently a letter to the editor becomes a cause for a critical publication. At times a person "from the sidelines" sees that which a professional correspondent does not notice. But a letter is far from always an already finished work for a newspaper. It is often merely the statement of a fact, the hint of a target. And it is to this target that the journalist travels. Using the letter as a point of departure, he must perform an "extraction of the root," that is, elucidate what is socially important, the urgent problem. This is a very serious skill. Without it the material of "Following Up on Letters" would remain merely a superficial description of the motif, like Ivan Ivanovich quarreling with Ivan Nikiforovich, and nothing more. Alas, such descriptions are not infrequently encountered in newspapers, and, upon reading them, one always thinks with regret: the desired "extraction of the root" did not occur.

It also seems that there is no need to speak in detail here about such "ABC"-type requirements for any critical material as absolute honor, truthfulness, and accuracy. This is something which is, of course, self-understood. Nevertheless, something should be said along these lines, if only because "pin-holes" do occur sometimes even among experienced journalists and also because new recruits are pouring into journalism.

I remember two such "pin-holes," when the newspaper had to correct itself and offer a public apology. The first involved a report entitled "The Secretary's Reception." Among other facts, the author cited the following: a party rayon secretary supposedly was rude in his attitude toward one of his callers who had come to the reception. But upon additional checking up it transpired that everything possible had been done for this caller--furthermore, the demands were unfounded and illegal.

Another case is as follows: a correspondent intervened in defense of a front-line veteran, an invalid from the last war whose rights, as traced in the materials, had been seriously violated. Naturally, this evoked a hot reaction from the readers and many indignant responses. And what turned out after the check-up? This "hero" not only was not a war invalid but had not even taken part in the war.

What conclusion should be drawn from these two cases? One must not take on faith facts which are being reported no matter how convincing they might look at first glance, and no matter how powerful an emotional impression they might produce. One must connect reason to the emotions without fail! Give credence but check it out! Verify it twice, even three times. Seek out

documents which would support your position. Having listened to one side, you must also listen to the other. This is your professional duty, and you should never regret time spent in doing such work.

On PRAVDA I know some journalists who have published critical materials hundreds of times. In connection with this there was not a slightest "pin-hole" nor a single complaint. This is indeed PRAVDA class! To work in the party press means to speak only the truth. In large things and small ones, in the main points and in details.

I would like to speak in particular about the effectiveness of critical presentations. Today not a single daily issue of PRAVDA, as a rule, is published without a critical presentation, and in most cases they respond to the matter at hand. Measures are taken to eliminate the shortcomings, while the guilty persons receive their just deserts. Let me refer to one such example. In July of this past year, under the heading "Party Life: A Communist's Honor and Authority," a letter was published from A. Minayev, an engineer at the Cheboksary Automotive-Repair Plant; this letter was entitled "I Cannot Do Otherwise." The author, who is chairman of the party-organization commission on monitoring administrative activity, wrote about facts of mismanagement, low quality of products being turned out, and a conciliatory attitude toward plunderers of socialist property. Moreover, the plant director, N. Parfenov, who was guilty of all this, was promoted to the post of minister of local industry in this autonomous republic, while the chief engineer, Ye. Shemarin, whose guilt was also great, became the director. After the newspaper's presentation they were both dismissed from their positions, and strict reprimands were administered with a notation made in their registration forms. And a criminal case was instigated against the chief of the OTK [Technical Control Division], who was also dismissed from his post.

A serious response came from the first secretary of the North Ossetian Party Obkom, V. Odintsov, after the publication of the article entitled "Who Is Stopping the 'Taker'?" by F. Nogayev, a milling-machine operator at the Magnit Plant. The topic of this presentation was the attitude of Communists toward instances of so-called "petty thefts."

And here, by decree of the CPSU Obkom Bureau for unsatisfactory organizational and mass-political work to ensure the preservation of socialist property in the rayon and the tolerance of an unprincipled attitude toward plunderers, the first secretary of the CPSU Kirovskiy Raykom was reprimanded with a notation made on his registration form. For an irresponsible attitude toward the preservation of the people's wealth and omissions in indoctrinational work within the group, the director of the Ordzhonikidze Instrument Plant was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and dismissed from his post, while the secretary of the enterprise's party bureau was strictly reprimanded with a notation made on his registration form.

For failure to take the necessary measures to curtail numerous instances of petty thefts and for unsatisfactory indoctrinational work in the group, the general director of the meat-industry association was dismissed from his post.

I want to draw attention to yet another characteristic of critical materials, if they are truly socially important. Can such a presentation pertain merely to the specific target? Of course, it is directed primarily at the latter; but this is not enough.

The critical presentations of PRAVDA are frequently discussed not only in those groups to which they pertain directly. For example, a letter entitled "Do Not Seek the Easy Life" was published by a machine operator of the Rassvet Kolkhoz, Tyul'ganskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast. The editors received a response from the first secretary of the CPSU Orenburg Obkom, A. Balandin. After enumerating the measures which had been taken to strengthen discipline on this very farm, he reported that the publication had been discussed in all the primary party organizations of the rayon.

Or another fact. PRAVDA printed an article by a Communist entitled "What Does Efficiency Consist Of?" It was a matter of abuses of service position by the directors of the Zhdanovskiy SMU /Construction and Installation Administration/ of the Donbasskanalstroy Administration. In the gorkom's response we were informed not only that the SMU chief had been dismissed from his post and that a criminal case had been instigated against him, but that a number of other guilty persons had also been punished. The article was discussed at 343 party meetings, in the course of which approximately 800 specific remarks were made along with proposals on strengthening party monitoring controls over administrative activities.

The report entitled "Who Should Not Be a Manager?" criticized the personnel work of the North Osetian Party Obkom, but this presentation of the newspaper was also discussed by the Checheno-Ingush CPSU Obkom, which sent a response to the editors. The report entitled "Summoned to the Rayon," which analyzed the work of the Chitinskiy and Buryatskiy Obkoms, was also discussed by the Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom; the article entitled "Comrade Instructor"--concerning the practice of the Grodnenkiy Party Obkom--was also considered necessary for examination by the Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom. There are now quite a few such examples.

It sometimes happens that attempts are made to send pro forma answers to PRAVDA as well. But the editors do not put up with this; such responses, as a rule, are accompanied by appropriate commentary in the margins. In order to achieve the necessary results, we sometimes have to present it a second time.

Another question which merits the attention of journalists is the following: is the measure of the guilt of the person being criticized always in line with the measure of the inquiry being directed at him? Unfortunately not. And if a newspaper publishes such a "non-corresponding" response of a party or economic organ, this causes a natural lack of confidence among the readers.

Here and there the high standards set by party organizations for Communists have clearly been minimized. Here is what one party worker wrote to PRAVDA:

"Recently the raykom bureau strictly reprimanded the director of the branch of one of our scientific-research institutes. When he took over the post as director, he lost his sense of modesty and was intolerant of criticism on the part of his fellow staff members. In violation of the existing procedure he sold the automobile which belonged to him for a high price and, without observing the necessary sequence, he began to apply for the acquisition of a new motor vehicle. Having stirred up a storm of activity, he managed to get himself chosen as the bookkeeper of a garage-building cooperative and set a substantial wage rate for himself. Moreover, he concealed this supplementary income from his own party organization."

And for all this just a strict reprimand? Really, for each "flower" of such a bouquet, for such a gross violation of the CPSU Charter a person is unworthy of the high calling of a Communist. It is understandable that PRAVDA could not publish such a response and demanded that this matter be returned to again.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted anew that any attempts to persecute persons because of criticism must be met with the most decisive rebuff. Our position on this question has been precisely established in the Party Charter. It is also reflected in the USSR Constitution. No kind of connivance whatsoever with regard to those who clamp down on criticism--such is the requirement of both party and state law!

PRAVDA proceeds on this basis, engaging in the defense of those who have published a justifiable criticism and who have encountered a lack of understanding or even direct persecution. One could cite quite a few examples whereby the materials under the headings "Party Life: Follow-ups on Letters," "Party Life: Thoughts on the Facts," and others were devoted precisely to this topic. And the truth has triumphed in the final analysis.

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2384

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NATIONAL

COORDINATION OF PARTY WORK IN GEORGIAN SSR DESCRIBED

AU271350 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 9, May 83 (signed to press 26 Apr 83) pp 25-27

[Under rubric "Speeches at the Plenary Session" statement "published in summarized form" by G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, at the Tbilisi All-Union Conference: "Perfecting the Style of Work"]

[Text] The constant attention which our party devotes to enhancing the role of primary party organizations as very important links in implementing policy strategy, and tactics in the various localities, in carrying out the adopted decisions, and in strengthening discipline provides us, communists, with a good example.

The current All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference is dealing with the topical tasks concerning the activity of primary party organizations, tasks which evolve from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and the statements of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU general secretary.

It is very significant that both the subject and the issues discussed at the present conference are directly connected with the recently published resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party" which points out that the party is persistently solving the questions of improving its qualitative composition, strengthening the cohesion of party ranks, raising the militancy of primary organizations, and intensifying their influence in labor collectives on the basis of strictly observing the principle of democratic centralism and the Leninist norms of party life.

We can all observe in practice the course persistently pursued by the CPSU in affirming the Leninist style of work which is a creative style ensuring a scientific approach to all social processes as well as the constant support of the masses, high efficiency, concreteness, and exactingness. To be tuned in to action and not to high-flown words--this is what is required today and what the party demands of us.

At present the Georgian Communist Party includes 12,128 primary party organizations which unite 364,537 communists. Showing constant concern for the growing role and authority of the republican primary party organizations we take into account that the style, forms and methods of party leadership also depend to a certain extent on the specific conditions in our republic where in spite of a certain surplus of labor resources and the existence of other possibilities for increasing the industrial potential, the level of industrial development is still not sufficiently high in comparison with other economic regions of our country.

Much has been done and continues to be done in our republic to improve the situation. However, not always has there been enough attention devoted to this. Besides, certain deviations from the all-party norms, which have occurred in the party organization, have led to propagating shown-off activities, self-satisfaction, glossing of reality, protectionism, bribery, and other negative phenomena.

In fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the Tbilisi city party committee, Georgian communists have carried out for more than 10 years multifaceted and aggressive work aimed at eradicating these shortcomings and perfecting the forms and methods of organizational and political activity. In this context we are taking into account that, as regards a number of major indices of economic and social development, Georgia still substantially lags behind the average national level. Many of our enterprises still work seasonally, replacing their labor force at almost 100 percent annually. The low membership of primary organizations also has its effect. About 86 percent of the primary organizations have no more than 50 communists in their ranks. All this obliges us to search and find ways to improve the leadership of such primary organizations and strive in every possible way to bring about an increase in the coefficient of their useful activity.

The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party constantly searches for new and, at times, nonstandard forms of work in order to guarantee the achievement of the final result. For example, for the sixth year running we have had regular statistical accountability about the state of discipline. As a result of analyzing this accountability we have discovered that more than half of the losses in working time depend not on the workers but are caused by miscalculations in planning and material and technical supply. This required that the responsibility of leaders for fulfilling their official obligations be enhanced, in other words, to improve greatly the work with the cadres and the implementation of cadre policy as a whole. This was the subject of concrete discussions at the plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the course of carrying out the decisions of the plenum a certain system has taken shape in the republic which incorporates several major trends in cadre policy. This involves first of all applying democratic principles more broadly in the choosing and placement of cadres and taking public opinion into account. Second, it involves certifying and recertifying leadership cadres at various levels which contributes to raising their

responsibility for fulfilling their obligations and creating an atmosphere of high exactingness and strictness. Third, it involves providing quickly developing enterprises with specialists and workers and supplying them with cadres in a planned and purposeful manner. The primary party organizations of our republic also pursue their cadre policy in this same way.

The practice of the republican party organization has demonstrated that individual breakdowns and mishaps most often take place due to the lack of required organizational work. In connection with this, working groups have begun to be formed in the republic with the aim of implementing the directives of the party and government as well as the most complex and important internal tasks. The working groups usually consist of those leaders whose official position obliges them to solve certain questions. Therefore, as far as the members of the working groups are concerned fulfilling their obligations is not a voluntarily accepted task but one which involves fulfilling their official duties. The party organs—central committees, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party links—constantly coordinate and direct their actions toward achieving the final results.

First of all the working groups deal directly with problems such as attaining union-average and branch-average indices in socioeconomic development, broadly implementing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, rationally utilizing labor and material resources, improving work on maintaining legal order, and so forth.

The working group has already been purposefully working for several years for better utilization of labor resources. On the basis of regularly analyzing the incoming information about the state of affairs in this sphere and the reasons for badly utilizing able-bodied people, measures are being elaborated to develop subsidiary enterprises and organize in the most purposeful and streamlined manner the migration of the population, these measures are combined with the measures aimed at fighting parasitism, "knocking off work," and other negative manifestations. And this is the result: After the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution regarding the Tbilisi party gorkom, about half a million people who were able to work but were previously unemployed were additionally included in social production. This not only created a great socioeconomic effect but also contributed to further normalizing the moral-psychological climate and raising the level of ideopolitical work as a whole.

Other working groups are also achieving positive changes. The functioning of the working groups to a great extent relieves us of speechifying. By the way, the meetings of these groups altered the very essence of meetings which started bringing more concrete results. On behalf of party committees the working groups are concentrating their efforts on solving not only problems but also urgent current questions which makes it possible to relieve substantially the work of the party apparatus. Suffice it to say that during two previous years the number of questions discussed by the Central Committee Buro was reduced by 30 percent.

Concentrating all our efforts from the top to the bottom we are forming working groups up to and including primary party organizations. We are hammering it home, so to speak: Every primary party organization is given a meaningful direction. We are striving for the local communists to feel better the pulse of life of the republic and country and find their place in solving common tasks.

Making the work of primary party organizations more concrete leads to truly radical changes for the better. We witness the growing role and authority of primary organizations in solving a wide circle of topical tasks and problems of the national economy and the social life of collectives at enterprises and in organizations.

As a result of the consistent work carried out by primary party organizations at many big enterprises and their active participation in elaborating and implementing bilateral measures of the republican and union organs—as practiced recently—aimed at expanding, reconstructing and technically reequipping production, and improving the social and everyday life conditions of the working people, as a result of all this the conditions of labor and the everyday life of the people are changing literally before one's eyes. At present enterprises such as the Kutaisi Automobile Plant imeni S. Ordzmonikidze, Zestafon Ferroalloy Plant, Tbilisi Machine-Building Plant imeni Kirova and several others have been brought up to the level of exemplary enterprises.

New responsible tasks of further perfecting all this multifaceted activity are put forward in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Party Organizations in the Georgian SSR Aimed at Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR." The activity of the party organization of Georgia is characterized more and more by concreteness and depth in studying and solving problems. Working groups on topical problems and the directions of work of the republican party organization are also being formed in order to achieve the best final results.

Party committees and primary organizations will have to perfect further the forms and methods of their activity and enhance the responsibility of communists and leading cadres for the assigned task.

The work which we are carrying out also has a firm ideological base. At present our republic is preparing to celebrate the 200-year anniversary of the Georgiyevskiy treaty [traktat] whose signing laid a firm foundation of friendship and brotherhood between Russia and Georgia. This celebration will symbolize once again the firm unity and community of all the equal peoples of our country. We are preparing for it in an absolutely business-like manner. Communists and the working people of the republic are striving to mark this significant event by worthy labor achievements. Union organs and various regions of our country greatly assist and support us in successfully preparing for the anniversary.

The results of the current organizational-party and ideological work are focused in the present indices of the republic's socioeconomic development.

In the last 10 years the volume of our industrial production has almost doubled, the average annual agricultural output has grown 1.5 times and the share of the Georgian Republic in the total USSR social product has gone up from 1.3 to 1.6 percent. The losses of working time in industry and agriculture have been halved.

However, we realize clearly that the results could have been more substantial and the moral-political atmosphere more healthy if all the units of the republican Communist Party and its every primary link strove for high yields corresponding to the present and future goals of communist creative activity.

The first republican conference of their secretaries which took place last year and the subsequent seminar-type meetings of the secretaries of primary party organizations representing various branches of national economy were aimed at raising the militancy and activeness of primary party organizations.

The present all-union conference will undoubtedly provide a new stimulus for improving the work of our primary links which would make it possible for our entire republican party organization to increase considerably its contribution to the great cause of the communist construction.

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NATIONAL

NATIONALITY DEBATE AT TWELFTH PARTY CONGRESS RECALLED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 30 Mar 83) pp 63-72

[Article by Sh. I. Chivadze: "Along the Path Prescribed by V. I. Lenin"]

[Excerpt] The congress gave a great deal of attention to the national policies of the party. These were provoked by a series of events that occurred in the course of implementing new economic policies and of creating and strengthening the USSR.

The examination of questions of national policies at the congress occurred under the determining influence of a letter by V. I. Lenin, "On the Question of Nationalities or on 'Autonomy'," which in accordance with the decisions of the congress' presidium was read aloud at the main convention and then to delegations.³¹ In this letter V. I. Lenin, having emphasized the great significance of the formation of the USSR for the fates of socialism and the world revolutionary process and the necessity to further strengthen the first multi-national state of workers and peasants in history, turned his attention to a number of important conditions that facilitate the peaceful and friendly coexistence of nationalities under the banner of socialism and the success of the party's national policies. He gave special attention to revealing the essence of and correctly implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism in intra-party life, in the relations between workers of different countries and in national-state building. V. I. Lenin taught a specific-historical approach to evaluating national relations, calling for the expression of particular care and circumspection in solving the national question. He decisively criticized great-power chauvinism and gave the order to the communists of all nations to consider above all the common and basic interests unifying workers and peasants within individual countries and in the entire world.

From these principled positions, V. I. Lenin criticized the so-called plan of "autonomy" and the errors and slip-ups of individual well-known party workers. "Nothing hinders the development and consolidation of proletarian class solidarity like national injustice," he wrote, "and nationalities that have been 'mis-treated' are sensitive to nothing more than to a feeling of equality and the violation of this equality even if it is only through negligence or in the form of jest on the part of their proletarian comrades...The fundamental interests of

proletarian solidarity and consequently of the proletarian class struggle require that we never demonstrate a formalized attitude toward the national question and that we always consider the obligatory differences in proletarian relations in oppressed nations (small) and oppressor nations (large)."³² In calling for care and circumspection in dealing with the national question in our country, V. I. Lenin emphasized the enormous historical significance of our party's experience in this matter "for the entire International and for hundreds of millions of Asian peoples who are to enter the historical proscenium behind us in the near future."³³

V. I. Lenin's letter acted as the springboard for discussions at the congress of complicated problems which sometimes resulted in heated arguments within party organizations. It was referred to by the speaker on the question of national events in party and state building (J. V. Stalin) and by participants in discussions.

Attracting special attention at the congress and especially in the sections on the national question was the question of the Transcaucasian Federation, the creation of which was opposed very persistently by national-deviationists from the Georgian CP headed by B. Mdivani. Characteristic of national-deviationists (such a group headed by E. Khanbudagov existed in the CP of Azerbaijan)³⁴ "was a petty bourgeois juxtaposition of narrow national interests to general international interests of cooperation between Soviet socialist republics."³⁵ They did not understand that the creation of the Transcaucasian Federation was dictated by the necessity of economic and military-political unification with the goal of struggling against the dangers of intervention and the remnants of internal counterrevolution, of reestablishing the national economy, of eliminating international distrust and of strengthening friendship among the peoples of the Caucasus.

The Politburo of the RKP(b), Central Committee [Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks] and V. I. Lenin considered the idea of creating a federation of Transcaucasian republics "absolutely correct in principle and unconditionally able to be implemented."³⁶ Moreover, the RKP(b) Central Committee confirmed the necessity of a federation in the Transcaucasus three times. Nevertheless Mdivani's group spoke out again and again against the formation of the Transcaucasian Federation, seeking out various pretexts for this. In particular, B. Mdivani sharply opposed the Georgia's entry into the USSR via the Transcaucasian Federation, proposing instead to eliminate all federations completely and to make all union and autonomous republics equal to oblasts.³⁷ Most of those speaking at the congress decisively rejected his proposals.

At the congress the national-deviationists found support from Bukharin and Rakovskiy. Bukharin even felt that it was still too early, as he said, "to speak about local chauvinism. This is the second phase of our struggle."³⁸ Rakovskiy and Bukharin proposed to exclude from all points on the national question and not to include in the congress' resolution the point concerning the harmfulness of local nationalism. The congress rejected these mistaken proposals.

On the basis of Leninist ideology and with a consideration of the broad discussions to which party policies on the national question were subject in the course of preparatory work within the RKP(b) Central Committee, in print, in local party organizations and at plenary sessions of the congress and its special sections a resolution was passed which for many years was the program of action of Soviet communists in dealing with the national question.³⁹ The 12th RKP(b) Congress proposed as one of the main objectives of the party the accelerated elimination of actual inequality between nations and the strengthening of aid by the Russian proletariat to the backward peoples of our country in their economic and cultural development. It called for a decisive struggle against Great Russian chauvinism and local nationalism.

The resolution emphasized the international and historical significance of the October revolution which destroyed national oppression and the great role of the Soviet structure in determining the proper national policy and in creating a monolithic multi-national state on the basis of authentic equality and free will.

The 12th congress recognized the necessity of creating two equal houses in the union Tsik [Central executive committees]. One house was to be elected at the union congress of soviets and represent general class interests of workers regardless of nationality and the other, elected according to republics and national oblasts, was to reflect the special and specific interests of nations and peoples within the USSR. The congress emphasized that such an organization of central organs of the union arises from the direct decrees of V. I. Lenin and would facilitate a fuller consideration of the needs and requirements of nationalities.

Leninist ideology of the 12th RKP(b) Congress, developed in subsequent party documents on the national question, played a tremendous role in the further consolidation of a unified multi-national Soviet state, the 60th anniversary of which was recently celebrated by all progressive mankind. In his jubilee speech at the ceremonial congress meeting held on 21 December 1982 in the Kremlin Palace, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov summarized the great results of the course taken by the USSR during six decades and characterized the topical objectives of a thought-out and scientifically-based national policy at the contemporary stage, at which most of the activities of the party and Soviet people are directed at improving developed socialism.⁴⁰

FOOTNOTES

30. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 45, pp 356-362.

31. "12th RKP(b) Congress," Stenographic report, p 18, 821.

32. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 45, p 360.

33. Ibid., p 362.

34. "Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], Vol 4, Book 1, p 194.

35. Ibid.
36. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 44, p 255.
37. TsPA IML [Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee], f. 50 [Expansion unknown], Op. 1 [List], d. 48 [Dossier], Sheet 77; See also: "12th RKP(b) Congress," p 18.
38. "12th RKP(b) Congress," p 614.
39. Ibid., pp 691-697.
40. Yu. V. Andropov, "Sixty Years of the USSR." Speech at the Joint Ceremonial Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin Congressional Palace on 21 December 1982, Moscow, 1982.

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8228

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGIST DISCUSSES PRECONDITIONS OF LABOR DISCIPLINE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 5 Apr 83 p 2

[Interview with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Yadov, department chief of the Social Economic Problems Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by staff correspondent T. Men'shikova: "What is Behind Discipline?"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Standard of labor, order at the work place, attitude toward one's work... This is the subject of our correspondent's interview with Doctor of Philosophical Science V. Yadov, chief of a department of the Social Economic Problems Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Question] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you have devoted yourself to sociology of labor for more than 20 years. What are your thoughts in connection with the measures, which are being adopted now, for raising self-discipline and responsibility, putting things in order and discipline at every work place and in all links of production and management?

[Answer] Least of all it is desired that this be regarded as a temporary campaign. The question is about a definite social strategy because there are matters to be anxious about. According to our data, the level of labor discipline has declined by 5-6 percent during the past several years. This is indicated in particular by the results of studies conducted at industrial enterprises in Leningrad. In other words, a part of workers became less accurate, less efficient and instructions of the administration are being violated more often. I recall that during questioning 15 years ago, a foreman characterized a good worker as follows: "golden hands," rationalizer and so forth. Today, the same foreman will take note of the one who "will not let him down," that is the one who will not be late and will not refuse to "exert himself" toward the end of the month. Such overstated appraisal of altogether elementary requirements of behavior accurately reveals a shortage of such qualities.

[Question] But why does this happen? Sociologists did accumulate experience in researching the interaction of personal and public interests in specific conditions of life.

[Answer] An impression may be created that all evil is in careless workers and loafers alone. I am not inclined to be so categorical. Loafers and other

malicious violators of discipline and requirements that are compulsory for every worker can and must be brought to order. But we must also think of achieving much deeper results and, first of all, of improving the national economic mechanism, whose adjustment and efficiency, of course, influences training, discipline and standard of labor in a most active manner.

Let us look at the problem in the light of the "human factor." Man's labor behavior cannot be viewed in isolation from his way of life. During the past 10 years, the people's way of life and its conditions have changed in a striking manner literally before our own eyes. Life is more convenient, comfortable: the ascetic, communal way of life became a thing of the past, the people are earning more, dress better, travel... Labor conditions changed for the better throughout the country. Nevertheless, I believe that the deep qualitative changes occurring in production, or speaking specifically, the changes in labor conditions at the work place in many cases do not progress as fast as the increased demands in this respect and the aspirations on the part of workers, especially the young ones.

Apparently, movies and television have made their contribution to the surpassing growth of these aspirations: appearing quite often before them on the screen, if one may express himself this way, is an "ideal form" of modern production. But in reality a man, who goes to work dressed in a good suit, is forced to clothe himself in clumsy and sometimes dirty overalls at work, at home it is warm and cozy, but there are drafts all over in the shop. Sociological research shows how sharply people react to the same drafts, forced idling and other manifestations of disorder and bad management. Demands to labor conditions now do not yield in any case to demands or interest in maintaining it.

I am familiar with the work of the Volzhskiy Automobile Plant [VAZ]. There are simply no serious concerns about discipline there. But, for example, at the Gor'kovskiy Metallurgical Plant, where they care very poorly about labor conditions and where hourly outages occur, high personnel turnover has become chronic. Another example: there is a small refrigerator depot in the city of Ussuriysk where personnel turnover is probably the lowest in the Far East—9 percent. Labor productivity has considerably increased there during the past several years. It can be stated once more that the basis of these indicators is good, efficient organization of production and real care for improving labor conditions so that a person would be simply pleased to work at his enterprise and would cherish it. The shops are light there, there are flowers and even an aquarium there and the depot also has a pool, a store, a hothouse and a sauna.

[Question] But one may argue that an honest man works well everywhere. It is true that care should be taken for establishing favorable conditions, but exacting requirements must not be neglected.

[Answer] There is no doubt that demands must be made and they are necessary, but, I repeat, by taking many factors into consideration. Including the fact, as indicated by observations, that a new psychological type of a worker has appeared. What do I have in mind? The number of veterans who went through the severe school of war and were trained to solve their own problems independently

is getting smaller. The generation that is in the national economy today was schooled in the idea of precise organization of labor with division of functions. The prestige of scientific methods and new technology is great for them. And this involves a different behavior. A young worker is less tolerant of rush work and poor conditions at a plant.

In conducting research we noted that practically all violations of discipline occur at the beginning of a month and an annual quarter. There are none during the "busy days." Why? There is idling and reduction of pace at the beginning. So they allow themselves to be late. We will catch up at the end of the month, they say.

[Question] You are talking about discipline and standard of labor with consideration of various social and psychological conditions. Moreover, the stress is laid, as far as I understand, only on satisfying requirements of the people. What about the workers themselves? Would not a certain distortion of consciousness develop here: "You give us first, then we will see..."?

[Answer] Do you remember when sociologists started talking for the first time about the need of well thought-out career guidance? For every opening for a cosmonaut there were 1,000 people who wished to be one, but for every opening to work on a turning lathe only 0.05. Much has changed, but still not enough. There still exists an extremely ideal notion, which is quite widespread, that labor must bring only pleasure. It seems that as if we will be only pressing buttons on robots if not today then tomorrow. But, unfortunately, robots just started coming into our life, while there is still more than enough of hard monotonous labor.

Sociologists believe that the somewhat idealized, "lightened" and simplified interpretation of the role and character of scientific and technical revolution has caused certain harm. To some extent this interpretation was transformed in the mind of young people into the view of minor importance of physical work. And partly into a Manilovist notion that labor in a developed socialist society must be easy. It may be because of this that many are looking for work that is easier and somewhat lighter.

Any profession, the most creative and the most emotional, such as that of an actor for example, consists basically of ordinary and somewhat routine labor. As a matter of fact, Marx wrote that free labor is a devilishly serious thing. In the end the failure to understand this turns into social infantilism.

It was found that many do not know how and have not been accustomed to be punctual and accurate. Just imagine the following situation. I have seen it in real life. Two good engineers are engaged in assembling equipment at a nuclear electric power station. One performs his work "from and to," but very accurately, efficiently and on schedule. The other one begins work with enthusiasm, with a swing and does not stop at anything. He is ready to go on like this till midnight. He not only sweats over his equipment but also checks what was done before him and gets involved in the affairs of his followers. In short, a person of an expansive nature. Which one of them is most familiar to us, whom we come across more often? The second one. But I am inclined to give preference to the first one—the orderly person, the pedant. He has a principally different and, I believe, a more rational and more efficient standard of work. These virtues are necessary today. The ability to be at one's place and to efficiently fulfill one's task is a requirement of the contemporary standard of work.

[Question] What is your attitude toward punishments?

[Answer] I regard them as a severe, forced and extreme measure. We should not talk so much about punishments as about clear and direct coordination of personal contribution, the final work result of each with its material and moral encouragement. I would like to remind how sharply this question was raised by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November (1982) plenum of the Central Committee: "It is necessary to create such conditions--economic and organizational--which would stimulate quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And on the contrary, poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility must have most direct and inevitable bearing on the material remuneration, on the service status and on the moral authority of workers." Otherwise, punishments by themselves can be simply ineffective or result in consequences which will be difficult to correct. You cannot place a controller with a list of sanctions behind everyone.

Why should we deceive ourselves? It is necessary to have people working and not just going to work. Discipline is not an end in itself but a method for fulfilling plan tasks. What is the point if after diligently "signing the attendance record" in an institution people go on to knotting macrame or retyping horoscopes? Would it not be more reasonable to be concerned about adherence to fulfillment discipline, whose standard is still low in some places? And what is fulfillment discipline if not adherence to strict periods in completing work and fulfilling pledges?

The strategy of struggle for discipline requires purposeful, reasoned-out and flexible tactics. Every collective has its own problems. It is possible that in some cases it would be worthwhile to invite sociologists so that they can give a correct diagnosis and "count" the versions of decisions on each problem.

In the final analysis, raising the standard of labor and discipline affects not only public but personal interests as well. It insures against the senseless waste of nerves and strength and guarantees fullest realization of everyone's possibilities.

9817

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NATIONAL

NEW ASSIGNMENTS OF SOVIET JOURNALISTS ANNOUNCED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) p 61

[Announcement: "Appointments"]

[Text] Nikolay Davidovich BODNARUK has been confirmed as deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA.

He was born in 1942. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism, Moscow University. He has been in print since 1969. He was a literary staff member, departmental editor, and executive secretary of the newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA. From 1978 through 1982 he worked as this paper's special correspondent in Australia. Since 1982 he has been executive secretary of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA.

Genrikh Aviezerovich BOROVIK has been confirmed as a board member of the All-Union Copyright Agency.

He was born in 1929. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He began working in the press field in 1952. He was a literary staff member, special correspondent, reviewer, and executive secretary of the journal OGONEK. From 1965 through 1972 he served as chief of the APN Correspondents' Center in the United States. During the years 1972--1982 he worked in the APN as executive editor of the combined editorial offices and then as a special correspondent with the APN Board. Since 1982 he has been editor-in-chief of the journal TEATR.

Nikolay Nikolayevich MIKHAYLOV has been confirmed as a member of the editorial board of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

He was born in 1939. He graduated from the Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute. From 1969 through 1982 he worked at the Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute: he served as an instructor, department chief, and pro-rector for scientific work. In 1982 he became editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in the propaganda department.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich PLATOSHKIN has been confirmed as a member of the editorial collegium of the newspaper PRAVDA.

He was born in 1937. He graduated from the All-Union Agricultural Institute of Correspondence Education and Higher Party School of the CPSU CC. He

has been in print since 1958. He served as a department chief on a rayon newspaper, a deputy department chief and then department chief of the kray newspaper TSELINNIY KRAY. Since 1967 he has worked for PRAVDA as follows: he was a special correspondent, reviewer, and deputy editor for the agricultural department. In 1981 he became an editor for the newspaper PRAVDA for the agricultural department.

Ivan Pavlovich POMELOV has been confirmed as a member of the editorial board of the journal KOMMUNIST.

He was born in 1914. He graduated from the Communist Institute of Journalism. He has been in print since 1934. He worked on factory and city newspapers, was a literary staff member, executive secretary, and department chief of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKOYE ZEMLEDELIYE, from 1947 through 1951 he served as a consultant on the newspaper KUL'TURA I ZHIZN', then as executive secretary of the journal PARTIYNOYE PROSVESHCHENIYE. From 1951 through 1961 he was employed on the journal KOMMUNIST in the following positions: executive secretary and deputy editor-in-chief of the journal. From 1966 through 1982 he worked in the apparatus of the CPSU CC. In 1983 he became editor of the department of party life and communist indoctrination on the journal KOMMUNIST.

Valeriy Mikhaylovich TEPLYUK has been confirmed as editor of the Maritime Kray newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA.

He was born in 1943. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism, Far Eastern University. He has been working in the press field since 1966. He served as a correspondent for the Ussuriy city newspaper KOMMUNAR, a special correspondent for the newspaper STROITELE' of Glavvladivostokstroy. From 1970 through 1973 he worked as an instructor in the Department of Journalism, Far Eastern University. From 1973 through 1983 he served in the apparatus of the Maritime Kraykom of the CPSU. He is a Candidate of Philological Sciences.

Vitaliy Il'ich CHEREPANOV has been confirmed as a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA for Chelyabinsk Oblast.

He was born in 1931. He graduated from the Moscow Correspondence Institute of Printing. He has been in print since 1954. He served as department chief and executive secretary of the city newspaper UFALEYSKIY RABOCHIY and correspondent on the oblast newspaper CHELYABINSKIY RABOCHIY. From 1967 through 1972 he was employed as a correspondent for the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA for Kemerovo Oblast. Since 1972 he has been a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA for Kargandinsk, Dzhezkazgansk, and Pavlodar Oblasts and then for the Perm and Kirov Oblasts as well as the Udmurt ASSR.

Andrey Semenovich SHERSHUKOV has been confirmed as a member of the editorial board of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' and editor of the department of party economic management.

He was born in 1925. He graduated from Moscow University. He began working in the press field in 1957: he served as senior science editor of the journal UCHET I FINANSY V KOLKHOZAKH I SOVKHOZAKH and as a consultant on

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Since 1972 he has been employed on the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'; as a consultant and then as deputy editor of the department of party economic management.

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2384

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SOCIOLOGIST ON CONSEQUENCES OF RISING NUMBER OF DIVORCES

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 20, 22-29 May 83 p 13

[Interview with Alexander Sinelnikov, sociologist and demographer, staffer at the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Cand. Sc. (Econ.) by Dmitry Plotnikov; date and place not specified]

[Text]

Mendelssohn's Wedding March crowned the ceremony and the newlyweds were invited to write an application for a divorce. Rubbish, the reader will say, or a misprint. Let us not be hasty. This is how this paradoxical situation is seen by Alexander SINELNIKOV, sociologist and demographer, staffer at the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Cand. Sc. (Econ.).

Every third newlywed couple living in a big city will have to write such an application.

You have forgotten to add "regrettably" or "alas".

Well, here I will abstain from emotion.

What's that? Has our negative attitude to divorce changed?

Let us sort it out bit by bit. The storm of passions in the court halls gives way to the still of mutual consent. It has long been "unintelligent" to quarrel over divorce. And actually, it is not so difficult to get a divorce. "We didn't suit each other" - this is the common denominator for the unfortunate families, of which Leo Tolstoy said that each is unfortunate in its own way. Old women at the entrance do not sigh compassionately, following a "single mother" with their eyes, nor do they turn away scornfully from the now liberated father, who calls once a week to see his former family, but nod affably to him. Have you noticed that the expression "she was abandoned by her husband" has practically disappeared? Statistics confirm that in two out of three cases the initiative in divorce comes from women.

That is, the eternal "churches in flames"?

Not quite. So far the polls conducted in Moscow and other cities have shown that it is the woman, the

wife and not the husband, who is more often the disgruntled party in marriage. Disgruntled, but not guilty. The husband, as a rule, is satisfied with family life and his role in family relations has not changed. But what he has lost is his traditional status as "breadwinner". The woman's wages are high enough to support her and her child, which is why her demands on the man have grown.

It is no accident that we mentioned the old woman at the door. Divorce has ceased to be a sharp irritant of public opinion. The philosophy of everyday living has identified the first marriage with the first pancake which, as we know, does not always turn out flat. So it happens that in the case of divorce the woman does not stand to lose either materially or morally.

But neither does she gain much. Again she has to think about getting married.

Yes, if she has no children. But if she has a child it is not absolutely necessary.

Why?

The desire to become a mother has not been satisfied and the divorce has taken place for one reason or another. The spectre of a "spinster" again looms on the horizon and it is necessary to start everything anew. Here it must be borne in mind that statistics show that every third

woman will get married before she is 20, 80 per cent before 25, 93 per cent before 30, and only 5 per cent of Soviet women will not be married until 35 years of age.

Not so in the case of a woman with a child. She is calm, has not lost much materially, is sure to be supported by the grandmothers and grandfathers from both sides, has someone to take care of, and has no man in the house to give her a lot of worries. So for the time being she will not be in a hurry to get married again.

You said "for the time being".

Until her child has grown up. That is why it is mainly women in the older age brackets that turn to the acquaintance service. Besides, a second marriage often only looks like a way out, according to the polls. Because it can pose the problem of relations with the other half's children. A new father appears in the home who is obliged to love a child that is not his own, whereas his wife is by no means obliged to love her husband's children from the first marriage. Somehow, I don't remember any tales about a kind stepfather or a kind stepmother, although there are plenty of examples to the contrary. Maybe that is why only half of the men and 40 per cent of the women marry a second time.

Is it logical to suppose that the more children there are in the family the firmer the family is?

Two and, especially, three children in a family almost guarantee that it will remain intact. The demographers' ideal is a family of five - two plus three is good for the family itself and for society. From this it does not follow, of course, that there are no happy families with no children or with many children.

A French proverb compares marriage with a beleaguered fortress:

some want to enter it, others to break out of captivity. But all begins with the declaration of love. With Mendelmohr....

...And ends with nostalgia for that premarital period. Just think what I had before the wedding day, some say. Where has it all gone? Neither she nor I need this. This is not right: there is a need for respect, for love, for play. Only now they are sought not so much at home as among friends and acquaintances, who will comfort and understand and with whom there are no problems.

Well, and those who live in harmony? How do they manage to avoid conflict?

Conflict is inevitable. But it does not come from the bad temper of the spouses, but from mutual pretensions which stem from the fact that each of them is an individual. But claims must be realistic. For instance, the demand that the husband should bring home more money is unrealistic, because more often than not this does not depend on him. But the demand that he take part in household chores is both necessary and justified. The wife's claim that she should be kept is just as unrealistic as the husband's claim that he be served.

What is important is not only the form of the expression, the character and substance of the claim, it should be considered axiomatic that a modern family is an alliance in which there is a distribution of duties, and the expression "it is not fit for a man to wash dishes" must disappear along with other obsolete categories of work forbidden to man in the home. It is very important to speak about the development of behaviour in the family in school. Today some schools at last have a course on the ethics and psychology of family relations.

NATIONAL

MOSCOW DESCRIBES PHOTOTELEGRAPHY OF CENTRAL PRESS

LD160959 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 0615 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpts] This week, on 5 May, our country marked Press Day. Our country's journalists, and there are about 100,000 of them, are helped in their work by more than 6 million worker-correspondents and village correspondents. Nineteen years ago Leningrad was the first in the country to use a new progressive method for transmitting PRAVDA from Moscow by phototelegraphy. Now, the photographs of 15 Union newspapers are transmitted daily from the capital to the shores of the Neva via communications channels. Our correspondent, Antoliy Vyunik, reports from the Leningrad branch of the PRAVDA publishing house:

[Begin recording] It is here, in a small, light room in a five-story building at No 12 Khersonskaya Street, that PRAVDA and other central newspapers are received from Moscow via communications channels. I shall ask Aleksandra Vladimirovna Morozova, head of the reception center, how it is done.

[Morozova] Our reception center receives 15 central newspapers from Moscow. The transmissions are carried out in two sessions. During the first session we receive six newspapers which are for Leningrad Oblast and the northwestern part of our country.

[Question] What newspapers are these?

[Answer] They are SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The remaining newspapers are received during the second transmission and are directly for the city of Leningrad.

[Question] What time does this take place?

[Answer] The first transmission starts at 1700 Moscow time, and the second at 2300 Moscow time. Our center's job is to receive these newspapers, process them chemically and pass the photocopies on directly to the printing house for further processing. The further processing is done by the zincography department at the printing house of the Leningrad branch of the PRAVDA publishing house, then the matrixes--the stereotypes--are made, and printing begins.

[Vyunik] And that is how PRAVDA and other central newspapers transmitted from Moscow by phototelegraphy are published here at No 12 Khersonskaya Street.
[End recording]

NATIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS, ERRORS IN RECENT ATHEIST LITERATURE DECRIED

PM170942 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 1983 First Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences N. Tarasenko under the heading "Time To Seek: Comments on Atheist Literature." Citing readers' letters, Tarasenko notes difficulties in obtaining good works of atheist literature, while other works in this field end up on the "remainder" lists in bookstores because they are "stereotyped" and fail to "meet the spirit of the time." The article notes particular aspects where improvements could be made, such as the use of "facts from the natural sciences, which have a great atheistic charge," and the provision of works suitable for young people and women. Tarasenko blames "serious lapses in the planning of the publication of atheist literature" and suggests that social councils attached to publishing houses could help, bringing in scientific cadres and the ideological aktiv. The article concludes with the following passage:

"In certain books and newspaper and journal articles, scientific criticism of religious ideology is replaced by unsubstantiated attacks on its bearers. We should not forget Lenin's instruction that 'it is necessary to be extremely cautious in combating religious prejudices; much harm is done by those who injure religious feelings in the course of this struggle.' ('Complete Collected Works,' Vol 37, p 186)

"A superficial, one-sided appraisal of historical facts and social processes and phenomena not infrequently leads to incorrect conclusion. Thus Yu. Petrash's book 'Shadow of the Middle Ages' [Ten Srednevekovya] published in Alma-Ata is simplistic in explaining the complex, contradictory process of the spread of Islam and gives, in particular, an incorrect interpretation of the movement of murids headed by Shamil. Yu. Rastamov's work 'Islam and Social Thought in Contemporary Turkey' [Islam i Obshchestvennaya Mysl Sovremennoy Turtsii] (Baku) has no clear class assessments. The author has gathered significant factual material but failed to analyze it critically.

"Certain publications display a tendency to embellish and exaggerate the church's role in the history and cultural development of various countries and peoples. An example of this is the book 'Ancient Russian Traditions' [Drevnerusskiye Predaniya] (Sovetskaya Rossiya Publishing House, 1982). Without going into the question of whether it was really necessary to publish a mass edition of the lives of the Orthodox saints, let us look at the

foreword written for this publication by V. Kuskov. Ignoring scientific objectivity in assessing historical facts, the author blatantly exaggerates the role of Orthodox monasteries in the spread of culture and is stirred by the creation of the ideal of the Russian zealot monk who 'devoted himself to the service of God--that is, to moral improvement and release from base, vicious passions; to the service of the great idea of civic duty, good, justice and the public good.' Thus the service of God is identified, no less, with the service of the public good.

"Simplistic evaluations are manifested in the irrepressible admiration which the author of the foreword expresses for the Orthodox saints, who are depicted in his interpretation as the bearers of 'high moral ideals.' And what of the comparison between them and...the Decembrists, attributed without foundation to Herzen? What else but perplexity can be aroused by the assertion that in our time the lives of the saints 'are a powerful means of patriotic education and inspire a feeling of national pride and faith in the undying vital creative force, energy, and moral beauty of the Russian people.'

"Readers will rightly ask: Where was the editor? How can we explain the fact that arguments which are clearly in the mainstream of church tradition can be published in a mass edition?

"An uncritical approach to church versions of particular historical events is also found in D. Zhukov's book 'On the Seven Hills' [Na Semi Kholmakh], published by Sovetskiy Pisatel. The book lavishes unrestrained eulogies on Saints Sergius of Radonezh, Pafnutiy of Borovsk, and Kirill Novozerskiy, and draws an unfounded conclusion about the indissoluble link in the past between the concepts of 'cult and culture.'

"Such publications give readers false guidelines and hinder the development of a conscious attitude toward religion. It is quite obvious that a reliable guard should be set up against such publications.

"The task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of restructuring a number of sectors and spheres of ideological work in present-day conditions applies directly to publishing activity on the problems of atheism. The formation of a scientific, materialist world outlook in all Soviet people depends largely on the depth of study of these problems and their accessible presentation. The tireless creative quest is a necessary condition for improving the quality of atheist literature."

CSO: 1800/1323

NATIONAL

NEED FOR 'CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT' OF MARXISM SEEN

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBNCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-June 1983 (signed to press 25 April 1983) pp 5-15 carries a 5,500-word article titled "Marxism and the Contemporary Period" by Fedor Konstantinov, an academician and president of the USSR Philosophy Society. The article argues that current tasks require the "creative development" of Marxism, a principle which is entirely consistent with the ideas of Marx and Lenin.

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CSO: 1800/1369

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV RECEIVES HONECKER

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 p 1

[Item by KazTAC [Kazakh News Agency]: "Discussion at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan"]

[Text] On 5 May, at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KaCP], there was a discussion between CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, First Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, and the party-and-state delegation from the German Democratic Republic which had arrived in Alma-Ata. That delegation was headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of German [SED], Chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker.

In the name of the KaCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, and the government of the republic, Comrade D. A. Kunayev warmly greeted the emissaries from the GDR and cordially congratulated the party-and-state delegation on the successful completion of negotiations in Moscow, as well as congratulating Comrade E. Honecker on being awarded the highest Soviet decoration, the Order of Lenin, and the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union. Then he acquainted his German guests with the activities of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th KaCP Congress, the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Food Program, the tasks that were advanced in the statements made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and discussed the large socioeconomic and cultural reforms that were carried out in Kazakhstan thanks to the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

With the fraternal help of the great Russian nation and the other nations of the USSR, and with the active participation of all the Soviet republics, Comrade D. A. Kunayev emphasized, Kazakhstan during a historically brief period of time created a modern, multibranch industry, a highly mechanized agriculture, and advanced science and culture. The representatives of more than a hundred nations and nationalities of our country work in our republic as a harmonious, single family. They include Soviet Germans, who are making a worthy contribution to all the labor, sociopolitical, and spiritual achievements of the society of developed socialism.

The Kazakh SSR actively participates in the increasingly stronger and constantly developing, varied cooperation between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community, on the other. Together with the rest of the Soviet citizens, Kazakhstaners are worthily marking the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of the great founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx. The republic's workers are firmly resolved to take new heights in communist construction and to make an even greater contribution to the economic and spiritual potential of our country and the entire socialist community.

Comrade E. Honecker expressed warm thanks for the cordiality and hospitality that had been shown the party-and-state delegation of the GDR on Kazakhstan soil, which has become a land of a virginland and space exploit. He discussed the work carried out by the workers of the GDR in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which has posed new tasks in the building of developed socialism, and discussed the economic and scientific-cultural achievements of his country and the rate of implementation of the adopted plans and the scientific-technical and other contacts with the Soviet Union within the framework of the CEMA.

Speaking about the successfully completed negotiations in Moscow between the leaders of the USSR and the GDR, Comrade E. Honecker emphasized their exceptional importance for the further reinforcement of the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the peoples of both states and the countries in the socialist community, and expressed the heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, and to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, for the constant attention to the questions of the complete development of relations between the USSR and the GDR, and for the consistent and decisive struggle on the international arena in the interests of peace and detente. The workers of the GDR unanimously approve and support the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. Those initiatives, Comrade E. Honecker said, have found a broad international response already. Yu. V. Andropov's speech at a dinner in the Kremlin became an important contribution to the reinforcement to the unity of the countries in the socialist community and gave a new impetus to all nations in the struggle for peace.

The persons participating in the friendly, cordial discussion included: Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K. V. Rusakov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, L. A. Kostandov; Chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, S. N. Inashev; Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, B. A. Ahimov; Second Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee, O. S. Miroshkhin; Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee, N. A. Nazarbayev; Secretary of the KaCP Central Committee, K. K. Kazybayev; First Secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee of the KaCP, K. M. Aukhadiyev; First Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, B. A. Grebenyuk; Chairman of KaSSR KGB, Z. K. Kamalidenov; Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, S. S. Dzhiyenbayev; First Deputy USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, V. F. Mal'tsev; USSR Ambassador to the GDR, P. A. Abrasimov; department chief, USSR MID [Ministry of Internal Affairs], A. P. Bondarenko; and CPSU Central Committee sector chiefs A. I. Martynov and M. K. Kiselev.

Taking part in the discussion on the GDR side were: member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, W. Stoph;

member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Secretary of the SED Central Committee, G. Achsen; member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Secretary of the SED Central Committee, W. Felfe; member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Secretary of the SED Central Committee, I. Herman; member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, GDR Minister of State Security, E. Mielke; member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Secretary of the SED Central Committee, G. Mittag; Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council, Chairman of the German Liberal-Democratic Party, M. Gerlach; Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council, Chairman of the German National-Democratic Party, G. Homan; Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council, Chairman of the German Democratic Peasants Party, E. Mecklenburg; President of the National Council of the GDR National Front, L. Koldietz; member of the SED Central Committee, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, O. Fischer; Deputy Chairman of the Christian-Democratic Union, G. Toeplitz; member of the SED Central Committee, chief of the International Ties Department of the SED Central Committee, G. Sieber; member of the SED Central Committee, GDR Ambassador to the USSR, E. Winckelman.

Present at the discussion were: Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, A. P. Plotnikov; Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov; KaCP Central Committee department chiefs A. D. Borodin and M. G. Kabulbekov; business manager of the KaCP Central Committee, A. G. Statenin; KaSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. I. Isinaliyev; responsible workers of the KaCP Central Committee, D. B. Bekezhanov and V. V. Vladimirov; First Secretary of the Alma-Ata City Committee of KaCP, A. D. Koychumanov; chairman of the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee, A. A. Kulibayev; and other officials.

5075

CSO: 1830/255

REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT REPUBLIC CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Apr 83 p 1

[AzerINFORM [Azerbaijan News Agency] item: "The Intensification of Production Is the Call of the Time: Republic Conference of Scientific Practice"]

[Excerpts] A factor of decisive importance in the resolution of the task of the further intensification of social production is the taking of all steps to increase the productivity of labor. Its regular growth exerts a profound effect upon the efficient use of the resources of raw and other materials, and creates the necessary prerequisites for increasing the amounts of money channeled into the raising of the national standard of living and the successful resolution of the key problems of social progress. There has been a dynamic, steadily high rate of development in recent years in the national economy of Azerbaijan. Judged on the basis of the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the republic's industry took first place in country for rates of increase of labor productivity, and during the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the increase of labor productivity by one percent exceeded the planned indicator, and this resulted in additional output valued at 900 million rubles. The decisive factors for increasing the labor productivity in the republic are the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the reinforcement of discipline, the efficient use of work time, the automation and complete mechanization of production, the scientific organization of labor, and the improvement of the level of proficiency of the workers.

The vitally important problems of increasing the labor productivity and improving its planning in industry in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at a republic conference on scientific practice that was held on 23 April in the Club House imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. It was conducted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP], AzSSR Gosplan, AzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the Azerbaijani Scientific-Economics Society. Participants in the work of the conference included administrative workers of party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, ministries, departments, economic-planning agencies and enterprises, economists, and advanced production workers in Azerbaijan, and guests from Moscow, Leningrad, the cities in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Lithuania.

The opening speech at the conference was given by First Secretary of the AzCP Central Committee, K. M. Bagirov.

In the name of the AzCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, and the AzSSR Council of Ministers, he cordially greeted the participants in the conference on scientific practice and the guests representing scientific institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, and the fraternal union republics.

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet nation are carrying out a large amount of work to implement the program tasks that were advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The well-principled paths for resolving the current and long-range tasks of economic and social development were defined in the statements made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo have developed a series of measures to assure the dynamic development of the economy, the rise in the effectiveness of social production, and the reinforcement of labor, state, and planning discipline, to develop the creative initiative of the masses and to raise the standard of living of the workers. And in this connection, questions that take on special importance are those dealing with the increase in the productivity of labor, which, in accordance with the brilliant Leninist definition, is the chief and most important indicator of the socialist economy.

At the same time we are well aware that large potential opportunities and the existing reserves for increasing labor productivity, and, consequently, the effectiveness of production, are still being used insufficiently.

We are convinced, Comrade Bagirov went on to say, that the conference, guided by the present-day requirements of the party, and by the vital tasks of today, will carry out a complete and thorough study of the experience that has been accumulated in the republic in the struggle for high labor productivity in industry; will discuss the vitally important problems of the effectiveness of the increase in production; and will define the scientifically substantiated paths for the further intensive development of the economy of Soviet Azerbaijan.

The fight for high labor productivity is a combined problem, which pertains in equal measure to production, to administration, to planning, and to economic science. Participating in the work of the conference are secretaries of the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, administrators of industrial ministries and departments, workers in the economic-planning service, plant and factory directors, secretaries of primary party organizations, trade-union and Komsomol workers, and advanced workers in production. The representative composition of its participants makes it possible to work out practical recommendations that are aimed at the achievement of highly productive labor, and at better final results in the national economy.

In conclusion K. M. Bagirov expressed his conviction that the work of the republic conference and the recommendations developed by it will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the tasks that were posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and will help to raise the effectiveness of industrial production to the level of today's requirements.

The following reports were given: the tasks of the party organizations in increasing labor productivity in industry in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee -- Secretary of the AzCP Central Committee, F. A. Aliyev; the work of the trade-union organizations of the republic in the reinforcement of labor discipline and the intensification of the role of the socialist competition in increasing the productivity of labor -- Chairman of the ASPS [Azerbaijan Trade-Union Council], L. Kh. Rasulova; the economic mechanism and effectiveness of production -- corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Scientific Council for the Combined Problem "Scientific Principles of Cost Accounting" -- P. G. Bunich.

After the plenary session, the work of the conference was continued in six sections: "The Growth of Labor Productivity Is a Most Important Factor in the Dynamic Development of Industry," "Scientific-Technical Progress and the Increase in Labor Productivity," "Socioeconomic Problems of the Reduction of Manual Labor," "Problems of the Reinforcement of Labor Discipline and the Reduction of Personnel Turnover," "The Improvement of the Economic Incentives for Increasing the Productivity of Labor," "Problems of Training Personnel and the Efficient Use of Manpower."

A large amount of organizer and political work that is aimed at increasing the productivity of labor is being carried out by the party organization of Azerbaijan.

Definite positive results have also been achieved since the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan. In 1981-1982 the labor productivity increased by 9.7 percent, with a planned assignment of 8.7 percent, as a result of which there was an increase of more than 80 percent in the amount of output. During the first quarter of the current year, the plan for labor productivity was fulfilled by 102.7 percent, and the individual output of production per worker, as compared with the corresponding period last year, increased by 3.6 percent.

At the same time, analyzing the work from the positions of the high demands of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov, the conference participants remarked that the existing reserves and opportunities for increasing the productivity of labor in the republic's industry are being used incompletely. Individual ministries, departments, and enterprises are failing to cope with the assignment for increase in labor productivity. The assignments of the first two years of the five-year plan for rates of increase in labor productivity were not fulfilled by Minneftekhimprom, Minlegprom, Minpishcheprom, Minmestprom, Minmyasomolprom, as well as industrial enterprises of Minpromstroy, Glavbakstroy, and certain other ministries, departments, and associations.

The basic factors that have been restraining the growth of labor productivity in industry are the lack of the proper attention devoted to questions of the introduction into production of the achievements of labor and technology, the improvement of the organization of production, labor, and administration, the training and raising of the proficiency level of the personnel, the introduction of technically substantiated norms, a system of material and

psychological incentives, the taking of all steps to develop socialist competition, and the broad extension of the experience of the advanced collectives.

The conference participants noted the need to carry out a series of measures to assure the further intensification of production, to improve the branch and territorial structure of industry, to reinforce planning discipline, and to improve the activities of the planning agencies, the economic services of the ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises with regard to the more complete use of the reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production.

Special attention was devoted to the brigade form of organizing labor and of providing incentives for it, which form, in conformity with the principles enumerated by the party and the government in the 11th Five-Year Plan, must become the basic one.

One of the most important directions for the further increase in the effectiveness of production and the increase in the labor productivity, conference participants stated, has always been, and continues to be, socialist competition.

The ASPS, the ministries and departments, and the republic committees of the trade unions must improve the administration of the socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, and must channel the efforts of the competitors toward the taking of all steps to increase the effectiveness of production and to assure its intensification.

AzSSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments must raise the level and substantiation of the the planning of labor productivity, must take more complete consideration at such time of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and must carry out a thorough socioeconomic analysis of all the factors in the growth of labor productivity in close interrelationship with the other components of the effectiveness of production. It is necessary to achieve the further development and deepening of cost accountability, and the intensification of the role played by the economic indicators, incentives, and levers for increasing the effectiveness of production and for increasing the productivity of labor.

The conference on scientific practice adopted recommendations aimed at the more complete use of the available reserves and opportunities for the further growth of labor productivity in the republic's industry.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrades O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, and G. Sh. Efendiyev.

5075

CSO: 1830/260

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN PLENUM ON CONSUMER GOODS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Apr 83 pp 2-3

[Article: "Measures for Increasing the Production, Expanding the Variety, and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: Report by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Comrade F. A. Aliyev at a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on 14 April 1983"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The 26th CPSU Congress defined as the general party line the course aimed at the steady rise in the standard of living of the Soviet nation on the basis of the intensification and increase in the effectiveness of social production. In the series of measures which are aimed at the further rise in the workers' standard of living, the congress participants paid special attention to the problem of increasing the production, expanding the variety, and improving the quality of consumer goods. Those questions were raised with all acuity in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP], the republic's party, Soviet, and economic agencies are carrying out purposeful work to increase the production, improve the variety and quality of consumer goods and to assure the more complete satisfying of the public's needs for them. These questions are regularly considered at plenums, meetings of the party and economic activists, sessions of the Bureau and secretariat of the AzCP Central Committee, the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the Presidium of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, and sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies.

In the course of the preparation for the present plenum, the AzCP Central Committee and the AzSSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree in which the assignments for production of consumer goods in excess of plan are defined for the ministries, departments, and enterprises. Thus, the republic's industry by 1983 must produce an additional amount of consumer goods valued at almost

60 million rubles. The fulfillment of the established assignments must be viewed by every ministry and department, every labor collective, as an immutable law, as a job of first-priority importance.

The carrying out of the task that has been posed requires the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings and omissions in work, and the activation of all the unused reserves. And, as has been demonstrated by analysis, we still have a large number of such reserves.

First of all it is necessary to dwell on the activities of the branches that are directly engaged in the production of consumer goods. There is no way in which one can agree with the situation in which certain leading ministries and departments in group B [consumer goods] are operating below their capabilities. A considerable lag behind the assignments for the 11th Five-Year Plan has occurred at Minlegprom (Comrade S. M. Ibragimov), Minmestprom (Comrade S. S. Akhundov), Azerrybprom (Comrade T. F. Mamedov), Azuprrybkhoz (Comrade N. F. Rustamov), and for a number of articles by Minpishcheprom (Comrade K. S. Mamedov) and Minmyasomolprom (Comrade A. G. Mamedov). There was nonfulfillment of the plans for the elapsed first two years of the five-year plan for the production of cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics, knit underwear and outer garments, leather shoes, sewn garments, articles intended for cultural, everyday, and household use, furniture, confectionery articles, vegetable oil, margarine, mineral water, soft drinks, and a number of other types of products.

As a result [of the drop in the achieved level of production], many enterprises regularly fail to make shipments to trade organizations of the commodities in conformity with the contract obligations. Last year 54 enterprises of Minlegprom, Minmestprom, Minlesprom, Minpishcheprom, Gosvinkomitet, Azerrybprom, and Azuprrybkhoz underdelivered output to the market for a total value of 103 million rubles as compared with the concluded contracts.

The administrators of individual ministries and departments failed to take a properly responsible approach to the fulfillment of the assignments that were stipulated by the well-known decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on questions of producing commodities of first necessity and those with a mass demand.

A fact that is particularly alarming is the fact that, with this situation, the volumes that were planned for 1983 for a number of consumer goods fail to direct the ministries and departments toward covering the lag that has been allowed to occur. On the contrary, they are even below the assignments that were stipulated by the five-year plan.

I would like to warn once again today that we shall make strict inquiries on those administrators who, within the near future, fail to guarantee the implementation of these tasks.

One of the basic reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plans is the slow assimilation of new production capacities and the incomplete load placed upon the existing ones at enterprises in light and food industry.

The chief reasons for the unsatisfactory use of capacities are the lack of the proper attention to that important question on the part of the administrators of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and their party organizations; the lack of purposeful work to assure the prior training of personnel; the low level of organization of production; frequent interruptions in the providing of raw and other materials. There has been no proper monitoring of the use of the created production potential on the part of the corresponding party oblast, city, and rayon committees.

The tasks of increasing the production, and improving the quality and variety of consumer goods, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, pertain not only to light and local industry, but also to the enterprises in heavy industry.

In the republic during recent years the branches of heavy industry have somewhat intensified their attention to the production of commodities for the people. However, the scope and level of the work that is being carried out in this direction at the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, petroleum machine-building, the electrical-engineering, instrument-building, chemical, petrochemical and other branches of industry do not yet conform to the requirements that are being made. The administrators of many associations and enterprises in group A [producer goods] fail to show the proper initiative, economic enterprise, or a genuinely state approach to the production of consumer goods, and treat this very important job as a job of second priority, one that is not mandatory.

The work of producing consumer goods at enterprises in instrument-building has been unsatisfactorily organized.

Enterprises which fail to engage in the production of articles needed by the public are the enterprises of Goskonsel'khoztekhnika, the petroleum and gas extracting industry, the construction and installation ministries and departments, the ministries of automobile transportation, and the housing and communal economy. The large opportunities of organizing the production of commodities by Azerittifak and Minleskhoz are being poorly used. The branch scientific-research and construction-planning institutes are being poorly involved in the development of new and improved models of commodities.

We cannot understand this position taken by the administrators of those ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations.

The AzCP Central Committee poses the task of organizing the production of consumer goods at all enterprises, irrespective of their specialization or the department to which they belong. It is necessary to bring the volume of production of these commodities up to the dimensions of the wage fund for industrial-production personnel.

This requires the economic administrators and party organizations at the enterprises to make a fundamental restructuring of their attitude toward the organizing of the production of consumer goods. It is necessary to approach the resolution of this important socioeconomic task with the same share of responsibility as in the approach to the production of the basic output.

The shortcomings in the organizing of production of consumer goods have had a detrimental effect upon satisfying the public's demands. Every year the republic imports 260-280 million rubles' worth of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household purposes, including 100 million rubles' worth of uncomplicated articles, the production of which can and must be organized at our own enterprises. Moreover, the organizing of the production of a number of commodities that are in short supply in our republic does not require any additional resources of raw or other materials.

AzSSR Gosplan must engage more thoroughly and more purposefully in the study of the state of providing the public with commodities, and must distribute to the enterprises in all branches of industry the production of the articles that are in short supply in the marketplace.

A problem that continues to be an acute one is the expansion of the variety and the improvement of the quality of the consumer goods. Despite definite positive shifts that have been made, it must be stated outright that no fundamental changes in this direction have yet been achieved. The quality, variety, and commodity type of many articles continue to be low and do not conform to the increased needs of the public. A considerable quantity of commodities is produced with large deviations from the requirements stated in the standards and specifications. Certain types of output, because of their low quality and their nonconformity to the demand, remain unsold at the warehouses, and, as a result, their balances in excess of norm in industry and trade come to considerable amounts of money.

A large number of justified complaints are made about the quality and variety of food products. Last year more than 17 percent of the inspected confectionery and macaroni products were rejected or had their grade lowered; this figure was 12 percent for tea; and approximately 7 percent for canned fruits and vegetables. There is a need for major improvement in the quality and variety of the dairy, fish, and wine output. Not enough wine-making materials have been laid in to be kept for many years for the production of varietal wines. The outward finish and packaging of many articles leave much to be desired.

The administrators of the appropriate ministries and departments must take the necessary steps to eliminate the existing shortcomings, to strive more persistently to replace the obsolescent and worn-out equipment, to achieve a sharp rise in the labor and technological discipline in all sectors, guarantee a high level of efficiency of production, and on that basis achieve the production of high-grade output.

Many ministries and departments fail to carry out the proper supervision of the guaranteed unconditional fulfillment of the established assignments for the production of output with a higher category of quality. As a result, there has been a disruption of the established assignments for the production of that kind of output during the current year at ten enterprises of Minlegprom and Minmestprom.

The administrators of ministries, departments, and many enterprises pay little attention to questions of renewing the variety of the output being produced. The

enterprises in light and local industry cannot always offer the customers a broad choice of necessary commodities that meet the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Shortcomings in questions of quality and variety are largely linked with the poor work carried out by the clothing and footwear fashion houses. Many newly developed models have a low esthetic level, are uninteresting in concept, and do not conform to the customers' demands.

The administrators of the ministries, departments, and enterprises must have a perfect mastery of the current and long-range market situation, must regularly renew their variety, and must engage more actively in the formation of demand, and in the introduction into production of new articles that conform to a high technical and esthetic level. The chief thing here is work with the customers, the analysis of their needs.

A large reserve for increasing the production of consumer goods is the efficient use of raw and other materials, the universal introduction of waste-free technological schemes. This is especially important for light and food industry, where the raw materials constitute a considerable share in the material expenditures.

And yet in our republic it is precisely these branches that have not been carrying out the proper work of economizing. There are regular overexpenditures of cotton and silk yarns, cocoons, and raw silk. During the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, the total amount of overexpenditure of these types of raw materials was more than 2.5 million rubles' worth. And that is equivalent to depriving the public of almost 2 million meters of fabrics.

The economic managers, and the party and trade-union organizations must intensify the work of observing economy measures, of introducing new technology and technological schemes for the economizing of raw and other materials, and, on that basis, increasing the output of consumer goods of high quality.

Plenums of the AzCP Central Committee and meetings of the party and economic activists repeatedly raised the question of increasing the production of commodities for the public by means of the more complete use of local raw-material resources and industrial waste products. However, the large opportunities that exist are being used extremely unsatisfactorily. The administrators of a number of ministries and departments, and primarily Minmestprom, fail to demonstrate initiative in this matter. The share of output made from local raw materials in the overall volume of production here remains low, and constitutes 4.5 percent. This is considerably lower than the average unionwide indicator. Special attention should be directed to the providing of the agricultural regions with local building materials, and to the development of the traditional folk-art trades: metal-tooling, woodcutting, pottery articles, and decorative-applied art.

As has been demonstrated by an analysis, many shortcomings in the work of enterprises that produce consumer goods are linked with the low level of labor and production discipline, and with the lack of the proper fight against the reduction of the losses of work time. The share of Minlegprom, Minmestprom, and

Minpishcheprom is almost 40 percent of the total losses of work time for the republic's industry as a whole. And approximately one-third of those losses are the result of absenteeism. Computations indicate that the reduction of losses of work time in the branches of light and food industry at least to the average level for the republic would make it possible to produce additional output valued at 55 million rubles. This is where one can find tremendous reserves, the maximum use of which does not require any material or financial expenditures.

At enterprises of light and food industry, the turnover rate of personnel remains high. Last year the turnover rate at Minlegprom, Minpishcheprom, Gosvinkomitet, Minplodooovashchkhov, Azerrybprom, and Azuprrybkhoz was from 20 to 30 percent.

The administrators and the party and trade-union organizations at enterprises do not engage in the thorough study of all these questions, fail to take effective steps to reinforce discipline, and fail to show the proper concern for providing the proper working, everyday, and recreational conditions for the workers, for raising the proficiency level of the personnel, or for assigning them permanently in production. Insufficient steps are being carried out to develop the mentor system, to disseminate the experience of persons who operate several machine tools, or to train persons to combine occupations. The network of labor performed at home is being expanded slowly.

In the matter of creating stable collectives, increasing the labor and production discipline, increasing the productivity of labor, and improving the quality of output, large opportunities are created by the brigade form of organizing and encouraging labor. However, there has not yet been any major step taken to introduce it broadly in the branches that produce consumer goods. The share of the workers who are included in this form of the organization of labor in AzSSR Minlegprom is only 23 percent, which is one-half the average level for the branch; and in Minmestprom, 29 percent. At a number of enterprises, the work of introducing this progressive form of labor has not been begun at all.

It is the duty of the economic administrators of the ministries, departments, and enterprises, and their party organizations, to carry out active work to explain the advantages of this system, to achieve an increase in the responsibility borne by the engineer-technical workers and Communists for the universal application of the brigade form of organization and payment of labor.

The resolution of the problem of expanding the volumes of production and improving the quality of consumer goods largely depends upon the accelerated creation and assimilation of new capacities in light and food branches of industry. During the current five-year plan, it will be necessary to use in the development of these branches approximately 600 million rubles of capital investments. This is 1.4 times more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, a number of projects that are linked with the production of consumer goods are being constructed with a considerable lag.

A large role in the matter of improving the quality and expanding the variety of mass-demand consumer goods is assigned to the joint actions of enterprises of industry and trade.

Little attention is paid to the development of company stores, especially in Minlegprom and Minnestprom, which are supposed to become base points for analyzing the demand and opinion of the customers, or to the introduction of such progressive types of trade as the delivery of commodities to the home on the basis of customers' prior orders, trade done in accordance with samples, and trade at the place of work itself. The proper influence in this matter has not been exerted by the press, radio, or television.

An additional source of commodity resources for satisfying the public's demand is trade done on commission. However, in the republic this form of trade is developing extremely slowly. The extent to which the public has been provided with commission stores is only 44 percent of the unionwide level. And two-thirds of the stores in the structure of commission trade engage in the sale of passenger cars. The administrators of Mintorg and Azerittifak must take urgent steps to assure that within the next few years there will be an increase in commission trade by a factor of 2-3. We have all the real opportunities for that and we must unconditionally use them.

The problem of the most complete satisfying of the ever-growing needs of the workers for high-quality consumer goods cannot be resolved by the fulfillment of disconnected measures. What is needed here is the precise, systems-approach work by all enterprises in industry and trade, as well as the development and carrying out of a series of intercoordinated technical-organizational and political-indoctrinational measures that have been prepared with a consideration of the public's demands. The reinforcement of the ties that the stores and the trade bases have with the suppliers of commodities must be served by contracts of cooperation, and by the broad development of competition under the motto "It was made excellently, and 't was sold excellently."

The resolution of the problems confronting the branches of the industry largely depends upon the further improvement of the work involved in selecting, placing, and indoctrinating the personnel. Despite the intensification of the attention to these questions in recent years, it should be noted that serious shortcomings are still occurring in the work with personnel. For example, in the light industry system, for a number of years, people were advanced to managerial positions without a careful study of the workers' political, business, or moral qualities, and there were instances when the persons who were put in managerial positions were those with little competency, without any initiative, or with a history of having compromised themselves in a previous job.

In the resolution of the tasks of increasing the production of consumer goods there has been a considerable expansion of the powers given to the local Soviets of People's Deputies and an increase in their responsibility. However, many local Soviets, including those in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, and other cities and rayons, are reconciled to the fact that the plans for the production of even the simplest articles are frequently not fulfilled.

In the current year, for the first time, the enterprises have had established for them assignments for the production of consumer goods in terms of each ruble of wage fund. Thus there is an ever stronger coordination between the monetary income of the population and the output of consumer goods. This indicator will be viewed by us in the future as one of the chief criteria for

evaluating the activities of the ministries, departments, and enterprises. The party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas must keep under the strictest supervision the fulfillment of those assignments and must make complete use of all the reserves and opportunities for increasing the production of high-grade commodities for the people at all the enterprises in the oblast, city, or rayon. In this regard I would like to recall the words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov to the effect that "one cannot consider it to be normal when the question of producing a number of simple commodities is resolved practically at USSR Gosplan. It is necessary for that work to be assumed by the local agencies and for them to be completely responsible for resolving it."

The task of the further expansion of the volumes of production and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods encompasses a broad range of problems. The realization of that task touches upon the vital interests of the public. This is not simply an economic task, but also an important economic and political one. Its successful resolution is largely determined by the level of organizer and political work of the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the party organizations of the ministries, departments, and enterprises that produce consumer goods.

At the same time the analysis of the state of affairs attests to the fact that the questions that are linked with the production of consumer goods have not become for the party committees the primary party matter, as is required by the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the party organizations must direct all the organizer and political work toward the maximum use of the created production potential for increasing the output of high-grade consumer goods in a broad variety, and must show more initiative, purposefulness, and persistence in questions of satisfying the public's growing needs. It is necessary to devote more attention to the study and dissemination of the experience that has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- the experience of the advanced enterprises and associations in Moscow and in Sverdlovsk Oblast to increase the production of consumer goods, to expand the variety, and to improve their quality. In the city and rayon committees and the large-scale primary party organizations it would be desirable to create special commissions for supervising the production of consumer goods in the established variety and with high quality. The work of mobilizing the workers to increase the production of consumer goods must become one of the basic trends in the organizer and party-political activities of all the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations.

Thus, comrades, the workers in the branches that are producing consumer goods are confronted by large and responsible tasks, the successful implementation of which will largely determine the satisfying of the public's growing needs.

The participants in today's plenum have been issued a target program that has been developed by AzSSR Gosplan -- the target program for expanding the production of consumer goods in Azerbaijan SSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan and during the period up to 1990. The program has defined the volumes of production of consumer goods by branches, ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, including articles intended for cultural, everyday, and household use, articles made of local raw materials and production waste products, and those with a higher category of quality.

In the current year the volume of production of consumer goods has been planned in the total amount of 5.55 billion rubles, or with an increase of almost 8 percent as compared with last year. In addition, as was already mentioned, we shall have to assure the fulfillment of the pledges for the production of such commodities.

At the same time the AzCP Central Committee views these assignments as the minimum ones and poses the task not only of fulfilling them, but also of guaranteeing the achievement of higher indicators.

All the ministries, departments, and party and Soviet agencies, all the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and all the worker collectives must continue to carry out purposeful, persistent work to locate and activate additional reserves for increasing the production of the consumer goods that are needed by the public.

Please allow me to express my conviction that the republic's workers will apply all their efforts, knowledge, and experience for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been set down and will make a worthy contribution to the resolution of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for assuring the further rise in the standard of living of Soviet citizens. (Applause.)

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CSO: 1830/261

REGIONAL

GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN KAZAKHSTAN MAINTAINS GDR TIES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 p 3

[Article by T. Kostina, employee of the FREUNDSCHAFT newspaper, Tselinograd: "Ties Are Becoming Stronger"]

[Text] It has been four years that cooperation has existed between the editorial offices of the FREUNDSCHAFT newspaper in Kazakhstan and the magazine of the Society of German-Soviet Friendship, FREIE WELT. Today Vladimir Frank is on an official trip to the GDR [East Germany], and just a few days ago journalists from FREUNDSCHAFT met Inna Strietzke on Soviet soil. The program of the correspondent in the politics department will be as saturated as that of her associates — Hans Frosch, Volker Holfeld, and Klaus Hurrelman — who came here on the newspaper's invitation.

The chief of the economics department of FREIE WELT, Klaus Hurrelman, has visited the republic twice. He was especially interested in the life of the virginland sovkhoses in North Kazakhstan Oblast — the Sovetskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Karagandinskiy, and Yerkenshilikskiy sovkhoses. His materials first saw the light of day in FREUNDSCHAFT, and then were read on the pages of FREIE WELT in the GDR.

In Osakarovka Klaus Hurrelman saw people making dombras [Kazakh banjos], in Karaganda he talked with miners, in Temirtau, with actors in the German theater, and in Tselinograd, with machine-builders. Those meetings resulted in feature items.

What things are discussed in the materials written by the journalist from the GDR? Our Soviet way of life, people's fates, and the exploits achieved by the first people in the virginlands. The reader is impressed by their thoughtful analysis of the facts and their economic interpretation.

From the first days of their stay in Kazakhstan, the journalists from the GDR were immersed in the atmosphere of unity and friendship of the peoples of our multinational republic.

An event that was no less fruitful was the trip made by the employees of FREUNDSCHAFT which helped, on the one hand, to enrich their knowledge of Germany, and, on the other hand, to acquaint them more closely with the professional "kitchen" of their colleagues from the GDR, but, of course, the chief purpose of the trip was to have meetings with interesting people.

This is what Aleksandr Frank, the chief of the department of the socialist competition and the propagandizing of advanced experience, says about his trip: "I am indebted to my colleagues from FREIE WELT for the excellent organization of the labor. The questions which interested me very much including the introduction of the Zlobin method. The trip to the Marzan housing area, where the construction of buildings has been organized according to that method, and the discussion with the construction workers satisfied my interests. In addition, I managed to visit a meeting between the people who work in the construction of the Moscow metro and construction workers from the GDR, in which there was a businesslike exchange of work experience and the organizing of the socialist competition."

The journalist remembered a meeting with agronomist Franz Dabau in one of the agricultural cooperatives in the Leipzig area. They spoke about varieties of wheat, about the peculiarities of the "Mironovskaya" and "Saratovskaya-29" varieties, and about grain in the high sense of that word.

The Humboldt University, the Association for the Production of Forge-Press Equipment in Erfurt, and the clockworks association in the city of Rua, which is in Thuringia -- that is a far from complete list of the places that were visited by Ivan Rayzvikh, correspondent in the newspaper's party life department. One meeting that was especially memorable for him was the meeting with Vladimir Kummer -- a worker in the association for the production of hunting rifles and sports weapons in the city of Suhl. He recalled the meeting with Yu. Gagarin, and the successes of the brigade which now bears the name of the first cosmonaut.

The friendly temporary-duty assignments of the journalists have become a good tradition. They help to reinforce the contacts with colleagues and to develop various ties.

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MOLDAVIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CHAIRMAN VIEWS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (Signed to press 17 Mar 83)
pp 72-80

[Article by G. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers: "An Improvement of the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The practical realization of the agrarian policy of the CPSU is directly connected with the organization of the production and with the management of agriculture the steady progress of which is regarded by the party as an expression of a paramount concern for the good of the people. A comprehensive increase in the production of foodstuffs is a most important element in the struggle to improve the material welfare of Soviet people.

At the current stage of technological progress the solution of the food problem is inconceivable without transferring agricultural production onto the track of specialization and concentration on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. In this connection, in 1976 the CPSU Central Committee adopted the special decree, "On the Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Inter-Farm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration." This decree takes favorable note of the experience of the Moldavian SSR in inter-farm specialization and in the concentration of agricultural production and emphasizes that the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of extensive cooperation and its transfer to a modern industrial basis is the main direction for the further development of socialist agriculture, and a new stage in the practical realization of the ideas of Lenin's cooperative plan under the conditions of developed socialism.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is a very important landmark in the development and practical realization of the party's agrarian policy. The USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 which was adopted by it has now become a component part of the party's economic strategy. It has the task of reliably providing the country's population with foodstuffs as rapidly as possible. Its chief distinctive characteristic consists in the fact that the food problem is now being solved not only through the development of agriculture, but also of the other branches which are a part of the agro-industrial complex. In addition to other factors, the effectiveness of the fulfillment of the Food

Program will depend to a large extent upon the skillful management of the agro-industrial complex, upon the efficient organization of production, and upon the degree to which the work of its various elements is coordinated.

In order to create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have found it necessary to carry out a system of measures in the center and in the localities to improve the management of agriculture and the other branches of the agro-industrial complex. A special decree was adopted on this matter whose demands are now being implemented in all places.

As a result of its favorable soil and climatic and economic conditions which make it possible to grow varied agricultural crops, a large agro-industrial food complex long ago took shape in Moldavia which at the present time comprises the nucleus of the republic's economy in which two-thirds of the social product and more than one-half of national income is created.

Moldavia's agro-industrial complex is now playing an important role in the realization of the Food Program not only for the republic, but also for the country. Our republic occupies third place among the union republics for the production of canned goods and granulated sugar, fourth place for the production of vegetable oil, and first place for wine materials and fermented tobacco.

Agriculture which in recent years has been developing intensively on the basis of specialization and concentration, inter-farm cooperation, and agro-industrial integration is the central element in the agro-industrial and food complex.

These processes began to develop especially rapidly in the republic after the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and, in essence, have affected all of its branches.

Production specialization and concentration on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration has led to the creation of new production formations, and to the improvement of the entire system of the management of agriculture and of the industrial branches connected with it.

As the kolkhozes developed and became economically stronger favorable conditions took shape for a shift to more efficient forms of production organization by means of the creation of large specialized enterprises based on inter-farm cooperation. The objective necessity appeared for a shift to new forms of management in the cooperative kolkhoz sector--the formation of councils of kolkhozes and their endowment with all of the functions and rights of the leadership of cooperative kolkhoz production. Large union republic and territorial agro-industrial associations were formed for the production, procurement, and industrial processing of vegetables, fruit, grapes, tobacco, essential oil raw materials, and other agricultural output. Dozens of large complexes for the production of beef, pork, milk, and eggs and for growing heifers were built. This gave rise to a search for new forms aimed at a better interaction between scientific institutions and kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and sovkhozes. These purposes were served by the creation of scientific production associations,

and a wide network of breeding plants and stations, specialized feed production farms, and institutions for the performance of veterinary services for complexes and livestock sections, and a single system of technical support for them.

Concentration and specialization, the extensive use of industrial technologies for the production of cropping and animal husbandry products, and the introduction of large inter-farm crop rotations have made it necessary to shift over to a fundamentally new organization of the use of equipment. On the basis of inter-farm cooperation formations of a new type have become established everywhere--rayon inter-farm mechanization and electrification associations which have been the heart of the integrated productions. Thanks to the concentration of the machinery and tractor pool in these associations, and to the centralization of engineering and material and technical support, daily output per standard tractor has increased substantially, the expenditure of fuel and spare parts for repair work has decreased, and the use of equipment has improved.

At the present time inter-farm formations are operating in cropping, animal husbandry, agricultural technical services, and in construction. All of this has contributed to the fact that during the past ten years gross agricultural output in the public sector has increased by almost one-half compared to the previous 10-year period. The average annual production of grain during this period increased by 1.3 times, vegetables--2.1, fruits--1.6, grapes--1.5, meat--1.7, milk--1.6, and eggs--by 2.9 times.

The organization of inter-farm and agro-industrial associations, the creation of sovkhos-plants, and the construction of modern highly mechanized production facilities--animal husbandry complexes, livestock sections, poultry factories, combined feed plants, machinery yards, and technical service stations--have changed the face of the village. A socio-cultural infrastructure which is helping to eliminate differences in meeting the everyday and spiritual needs of the rural and urban populations has begun to develop here at rapid rates. The intelligentsia has substantially grown in the village--agricultural specialists, doctors, middle-echelon medical workers, teachers, and others.

The republic's party and government agencies have been conducting a substantial amount of work to carry out the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program which was worked out by it. The results of last year are a confirmation of this. Although the year was a difficult one, thanks to the professional expertise and high level of organization of the workers of the agro-industrial complex, quite good results were achieved. Compared to 1981, gross agricultural output increased by 20 percent. The production of grain increased by 23 percent, sugar beet--37, tobacco--28, grapes--70, and meat--by 19 percent. The plan for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, grapes, and other output was fulfilled.

Its agricultural workers, and all of the workers of Moldavia were very excited by the heartfelt congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee on their labor victory--the fulfillment of the republic's socialist commitments for the sale of grain and grapes to the state. For the first time the state was sold 1,777,000

tons of grapes. Vegetables amounting to 1,158,000 tons were sold. This was also a first. On the whole, the enterprises of the processing industry fulfilled their plans for gross production and output sales. Compared to 1981, the production of sugar increased by 37 percent, canned goods by 22 percent, wine materials by 81 percent, and meat products by 13 percent.

An important contribution to the realization of the Food Program was made by the workers of the Ministry of Viticulture and Wine-Making who last year harvested 94.4 quintals of grapes per hectare. Last year this large integrated formation which unites the production of grapes, their procurement and processing, and the production and sale of finished output produced more than one-half of the gross output created by all of the branches of the food industry, procured almost 92 percent of the grapes grown in the republic, and produced more than 117 million decaliters of wine materials.

Good results were achieved by the enterprises of another large agro-industrial association--the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise--which last year procured, processed, and shipped more than 1.6 million tons of fruit and vegetable output and grapes to the public fund, with around 500,000 tons of this output shipped in fresh form to the populations of the country's cities and industrial centers, and produced more than 1.5 billion conventional cans of preserves, or almost 280 million cans more than in 1981.

For their results in the 1982 All-Union and republic socialist competitions many of the collectives of our kolkhozes, state farms, and agro-industrial enterprises and associations, and many of the teams, links, detachments, and livestock sections were awarded the Red Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, and also the Red Challenge Banners and diplomas of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian Republic Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Moldavian Komsomol.

Red Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee were awarded to Vulkaneshtskiy, Kalarashskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, and Strashenskiy Rayons.

Our agricultural workers are now persistently working on the practical realization of the plans of the third and crucial year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. They are directing all of their efforts toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the assignments of the Food Program.

The CPSU and the Soviet government are taking all of the necessary measures to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. This year there will be an increase in deliveries of equipment, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, and other chemical agents. It is planned to activate 34,000 hectares of irrigated lands, to reconstruct and expand operating irrigation systems, and to build new pork and poultry production complexes and other production facilities.

The task today is to make full use of the resources which exist on the farms and in the associations, and to get the greatest return from the capital which is invested in agriculture.

The fulfillment of our projected plans and socialist commitments will require great effort, a further intensification of agricultural production, and an increase in its efficiency on the basis of a more rational use of land, equipment, and labor and material resources. The experience of advanced collectives and production innovators convincingly testifies to the great reserves and capabilities which exist on every farm for increasing the production of cropping and animal husbandry products. Take, for example, the production of grain which both for the country and for the republic is a central problem. The party has always devoted unremitting attention to this question and it will continue to do so. There was a special discussion of it in October of last year at the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. Our basic food crop is winter wheat which under our conditions possesses great potentialities. However, its yield is not stable everywhere, and every year there is a great variety, even in the same rayon where there is frequently a difference of from 10 to 12 and more quintals per hectare.

Last year the farms of Lazovskiy and Faleshtskiy Rayons harvested 43.1-43.5 quintals of wheat per hectare, while the farms of Rybnitskiy, Rezinskiy, and Teleneshtskiy Rayons harvested only 31-33 quintals. The same situation can be found in the production of corn which is the republic's main grain fodder crop. Thus, while the farms of Glodyanskiy, Kagul'skiy, Kriulyanskiy, Lazovskiy, Ryshkanskiy, and Ungenskiy Rayons obtained 47-49.8 quintals from every hectare, and many collectives of mechanized detachments and teams even obtained 65-80 quintals, the farms of Rezinskiy and Sholdaneshtskiy Rayons only harvested 30-31 quintals. This is a result of the fact that on a number of farms of the two latter rayons the necessary attention is not given to industrial technologies of growing this very valuable crop.

The situation is the same with yields from sunflowers, sugar beet, vegetables, and other crops. For example, for several years in a row now the farmers of Glodyanskiy Rayon have been obtaining an average of 26-28 quintals of sunflower seeds for oil, while the farmers of Nisporenskiy, Kantemirskiy, Orgeyevskiy, and Sholdaneshtskiy Rayons have been getting only 12-15 quintals.

Many farms have been doing insufficient work with the production of winter barley, peas, and other pulse crops which are rich in protein.

The advanced experience which has been gained in the republic confirms that harvests are larger in those places where constant work is performed to raise the standard of cropping and introduce scientific achievements. Every farmer knows (not to mention agronomists) that it is only necessary to ignore some single requirement of the entire agro-technical complex for the harvest to immediately be adversely affected. Nevertheless, this is done on a large number of farms. Bringing lagging farms up to the level of average and advanced ones is a solid reserve for increasing the production of grain and of industrial and other crops.

There are large reserves for increasing yields in the mastery of correct crop rotations. Crop rotation has always been regarded as the pivot of the cropping system. However, on many farms it is being mastered slowly. Only 57 percent of the instituted crop rotations have been mastered in the republic, while on the farms of Grigoriopol'skiy, Kantemirskiy, Komratskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Suvorovskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, and other rayons the figure is only 3-15 percent. On some farms the mastery of crop rotations has not even been begun.

The competent use of organic and mineral fertilizers is an important factor in increasing yields. Nevertheless, in a number of cases the necessary attention is not yet being devoted to this matter, and a full dose is not even applied to crops which are being grown by means of an industrial technology and for which fertilizers are especially allocated in full volume. There are even instances when they are applied without observing nutritional balance. With the creation of the union-republic "Moldsel'khozkhimiya" Association order has begun to be brought to this entire matter. Nevertheless, the association's workers must not let up on this work; they have to take upon themselves the full responsibility for the effective use of fertilizers.

It is emphasized in the country's Food Program that the Moldavian SSR has to continue to deepen the specialization of its rayons and farms in the production of grapes, vegetables, and fruits, especially stone fruit crops. This year, in accordance with its commitments, the republic has to produce 1.4 million tons of vegetables, 1.5 million tons of grapes, and 1.4 million tons of fruits and berries; and it has to obtain an average of no less than 185 quintals of vegetables, 68 quintals of grapes, and 115 quintals of fruit per hectare. The task of the workers of our agro-industrial complex is not only to fulfill these commitments, but also to substantially exceed them.

A further substantial increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal husbandry output is planned. This difficult problem can only be solved with the creation of a solid feed base. Thanks to measures which were taken for the current wintering period, more hay, haylage and roots have been prepared than in 1981, and the silage preparation plan as a whole has been overfulfilled, including the storage of substantially more silage containing corncocks in waxy ripeness. However, in order to ensure a stable growth of the productivity of the dairy herd, and stable additional weight in the fattening of swine and cattle, the chief attention must now be concentrated on the efficient use of every kilogram of feed and the creation of good conditions for animal husbandry workers.

Speaking at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "The fulfillment of the Food Program must not be delayed. The workers of the agro-industrial complex have to increase their efforts day by day, and work in such a way that the enormous resources which are being assigned for the accomplishment of this task yield a return no later than today, and an even larger one tomorrow."

The entire practice of economic construction convincingly testifies to the fact that success in the sphere of material production is inconceivable without

painstaking and persistent organizational work, and without a high level of responsibility and performance discipline on the part of cadres.

During these days the workers of our republic's agriculture are living full of concern for the future harvest. The most important thing now is for every kolkhoz, sovkhoz-plant, and inter-farm association to achieve rapid rates from the very first days of the spring field work, to ensure the performance of all agro-technical measures on schedule, and to create a reliable foundation for the future harvest.

Animal husbandry workers are faced by one of their most important tasks--to complete the wintering of the livestock in an organized manner, safeguard the herds, and raise productivity. It is gratifying to note that the republic's animal husbandry workers have gotten the third year of the 5-year plan off to a rather good start. Compared to last year, the production of milk during January-February of this year increased by 15 percent, and the yield per cow increased by 55 kilograms. Compared to last year's level, 9 percent more meat has been procured, 21 percent more milk, and 17 percent more eggs. The enterprises of the meat and dairy industry have substantially overfulfilled their plans for the production of meat, whole milk output, and butter.

In accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, new agencies of management of the agro-industrial complex have been created in Moldavia, as they have been in the entire country.

In view of the fact that the republic follows the branch principle of organizing the production of agricultural output which is connected with production specialization and concentration, and also with its developed organizational forms for the management of agriculture and of the processing branches which have justified themselves in practice, in the republic, as in the center and in the localities, all departments and their subdivisions have been preserved, while in order to coordinate work on the rayon level agro-industrial complexes which are subordinated to the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and its executive committee, and also to the MSSR Council of Ministers have been created.

On the level of the republic, in June 1982 a Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers was formed. Its members consist of the leaders of the republic's Council of Kolkhozes, and of the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Resources, Viticulture and Wine-Making, Procurements, Meat and Dairy Industry, Food Industry, Land Improvement and Water Resources, Rural Construction, Timber Resources, and Local Industry, as well as of the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika, the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Environmental Protection, the "Moldtabakprom," "Moldefirmasloprom," "Viktoriya," and "Moldsel'khozkhimiya" Agro-Industrial Associations, the Moldavian SSR Gossnab, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Societies, and the Administration for the Fish Industry. In addition to the coordination of their work, the Commission has been given the functions of controlling the fulfillment by the above ministries, state committees, and departments of party and government decisions on the development of agriculture, the economic and social development plans of these ministries, and the assignments on the pro-

curement of agricultural output, the output production of the food branches of industry, an improvement of this output's quality, and its delivery to the consumer; it has also been given control over the fulfillment of the assignments on supplying the branches of the agro-industrial complex with machinery, equipment, chemicalization agents, packing materials, and other material and technical needs, over the fulfillment of construction plans, the commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital in these branches, and so forth. Daily attention to these matters upon which the successful realization of the Food Program depends is decisive in the work of the Commission. During the time of its work it has examined dozens of important current and long-term problems connected with the production processes of the branches of the agro-industrial complex, and has heard reports from the leaders of our ministries, departments, rayons, and farms on the course of the harvesting, procurement, processing, and sale of agricultural output, the construction of water resources, production, and other facilities of the agro-industrial complex, and a number of other matters.

A rayon's agro-industrial complex consists of: the rayon Council of Kolkhozes, its agro-industrial and other associations, kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, inter-farm formations and other enterprises and organizations of the system of the Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes, of the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Resources, Viticulture and Wine-Making, the Food Industry, Procurements, the Meat and Dairy Industry, Land Improvement and Water Resources, Timber Resources, and Rural Construction, the "Moldtabakprom," "Moldefirmasloprom," and the "Viktoriya" Agro-Industrial Associations, the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika, the "Moldsel'khozkhimiya," the Administration for the Fish Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Moldavian Union of Consumer Societies, and other enterprises and organizations whose work is connected with the production, procurement, processing, and sale of agricultural output. The enterprises and organizations which are a part of a rayon's agro-industrial complex retain their economic independence, their rights as a legal entity, and their departmental membership.

Recently the republic's Council of Ministers approved a Standard Regulation on the Rayon Agro-Industrial Complex of the Moldavian SSR in which its chief tasks and rights and duties are defined.

The leadership of the rayon agro-industrial complex will be carried out by the rayon's Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex which is its highest managerial agency. The council is formed at a session of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies upon a representation from its executive committee. The Rayon Council on the Agro-Industrial complex is, within the limits of its jurisdiction, an agency of state management. Its decisions are mandatory for all the enterprises and organizations which make up the agro-industrial complex.

The Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex has as its working apparatus the apparatus of the Administration for Agriculture of the rayispolkom which coordinates the work and inter-relations of the enterprises and organizations which are members of the rayon Council of Kolkhozes, of the agro-industrial and other associations, kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, agricultural enterprises

which are members of the complex, and also the enterprises and organizations which service it. The council is led by the first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom; and he is at the same time the chief of the rayispolkom's Administration for Agriculture. The deputy chief of the rayispolkom's agricultural administration is the first deputy chairman of the Rayon Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex.

The membership of the Rayon Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex includes, in addition to the first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom (chairman of the council) and the deputy chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration, the chairman of the rayon Council of Kolkhozes, the general directors of the rayon agro-industrial and other associations, the chairman of the inter-farm associations (for mechanization and electrification, "Kolkhozhivprom," "Kolkhozstroy," and others), certain kolkhoz, sovkhoz-plant, and sovkhoz leaders--at the discretion of the rayispolkom,--the leaders of farms which are directly subordinate to the republic's ministries and departments, and also the leaders of the enterprises and organizations of other branches of the agro-industrial complex, the chairman of the board of the rayon Union of Consumer Societies, and representatives from the pertinent public organizations. The Council has been endowed with the appropriate rights in the field of planning and regulating inter-branch production and economic relations, the sale of agricultural output, capital construction, material and technical supply, cadres, labor and wages, finances, credit, and accounting and reporting.

On the basis of the state procurements plan which has been brought to it in the established procedure, the Rayon Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex examines draft plans for the sale of agricultural output to the state and presents them for approval to the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. These plans concern the rayon Council of Kolkhozes and agro-industrial associations on the level of kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and are composed with their participation. After being approved by the rayispolkom, these plans are given to farms, while specialized farms receive, in addition, plans for the sale of those types of output in whose production they are specialized.

The council hears reports from the leaders of the enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex regarding their fulfillment of plans and assignments for the production, procurement, reception, storage, shipment, and processing of agricultural output, machinery, equipment, materials, and spare parts deliveries, the performance of duties for all types of farm services, and other matters of joint work, and it adopts the appropriate decisions on them. It examines future plans for the specialization and siting of agricultural production, agricultural output reception and processing enterprises, equipment repair workshops, and output storage bases, and also plans for the development of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, and it organizes their fulfillment.

The Rayon Council on the Agro-Industrial Complex approves the rates for the services which are provided to kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and sovkhozes by enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental membership,

and also establishes the accounting prices for the livestock, feed, and materials which farms supply to one another. The council has been given the right, when necessary, to redistribute, in agreement with the appropriate superior branch agencies, a part of capital investments and material and technical resources, and to create centralized funds for production development, material incentives, and social and cultural measures in housing construction.

An improvement of management also concerns the procedure for providing bonuses to executive workers and farm specialists, and to the executives and specialists of other enterprises and organizations in the rayon. Incentives are coordinated with an increase in output, with final results.

The creation of the councils on the agro-industrial complex will make it possible to correctly combine local interests and state interests, and to make leadership overall, many-sided, and, at the same time, directed toward the attainment of high final results.

The successful realization of the Food Program depends upon an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and an extensive and rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience. There are great reserves here for increasing the production of agricultural output and maximum use has to be made of them in all of the elements of the agro-industrial complex.

A large role in the realization of the Food Program has to be played by the local Soviets of People's Deputies and by trade union and Komsomol organizations which possess all of the capabilities for increasing the labor activities of the masses.

At the end of January of this year the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee heard information on certain matters connected with the creation of agro-industrial associations, and demanded that in mastering the new style of management especial emphasis be put on increasing the responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the fulfillment of state agricultural output procurement plans, on the efficient use of the production potential of every agricultural element, the observance of a regimen of economy and thrift, the strengthening of cost accounting, and the introduction of progressive forms of the organization and payment of labor.

This demand by the Politburo has to become a fighting program of action for all of the republic's party, government, and agricultural agencies and for all of the workers of the agro-industrial complex.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of party, government, and agricultural agencies, and of all of the collectives of our farms, scientific and production associations, and enterprises and organizations on a fuller use of reserves and of the possibilities for increasing no later than this year the production of foods, on the fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments for the sale of agricultural output to the state, and on the successful realization of the tasks which have been set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

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REGIONAL

MGELADZE INTERVIEW ON NEW STATE COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Interview of G. D. Mgeladze, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, with a correspondent of GruzINFORM (Georgian Information Service): "The Agro-Industrial Complex: Organization and Administration. Dictated by Life"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has reviewed and approved the proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia concerning the continuation of the experiment in regard to the improvement of the administration of the agro-industrial complex of the republic. The other day such an experimental organ of the unified administration of all production processes for the output of agriculture and animal husbandry was created. It is the GSSR State Committee for Agricultural Production. It was formed by means of the organic amalgamation of the ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water resources and the state committee of the republic for material and technical supply of agriculture (Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika).

A correspondent of GruzINFORM [Georgian Information Service] asked the chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, G. D. Mgeladze, to talk about the tasks of the new organ of state administration of the most important sector of the national economy.

I shall begin with the fact--said Guram Davidovich--that the decision concerning the creation of the committee was dictated by the necessity of the continuation of the long-term experiment in regard to the further improvement of the territorial-sector administration of agricultural production, which was begun in the mid-1970's in the Abashskiy Rayon. I shall recall the basic stages of this economic experiment: 1974--the formation of a rayon association for the administration of agriculture, which included not only the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, but also all organizations and services connected with agriculture; 1978--its transformation into an agricultural production association, the expansion of its authority and the strengthening of the economic functions of administration; during the same year 1978 analogous organs were created in 10 rayons, and in 1980--in another four rayons of the republic. Beginning in

January 1982, all rayons of Georgia went over to the new form of the administration of the agro-industrial complex by means of agricultural production associations which subsequently, in conformity with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, were renamed rayon agro-industrial associations (RAPO). As of December 1981, the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for the Management of the Agricultural Complex of the Georgian Republic was active.

And now the next step has been taken on the road to the perfection of the administration of the agro-industrial complex in its main link--agriculture. The creation of the State Committee for Agricultural Production was dictated by life itself, by the necessity of the realization of the principle: "The land must have one master" at all levels of administration.

It must be directly stated that, had the committee not been created, after the formation of the rayon agro-industrial associations we would have stopped halfway in the reorganization of the administration of agriculture, since the success of the rayon agro-industrial associations depends directly on the amalgamation of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex into a unified production and economic mechanism.

We reasoned as follows: Today the rayon agro-industrial association has become the organizational form of the unified administration of the agro-industrial complex. However, the enterprises and organizations which go to make it up continue to preserve departmental subordination; consequently, the departmental approach is also preserved, which does not always correspond to the interests of the development of agricultural production.

Numerous examples can be cited of how the various departmental interests operating within the framework of the rayon association of services are not attached to the final result--the harvest. I shall cite only one, in my view, paradoxical example.

In Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, the cultivation of sunflower has been completely mechanized, and all processes are carried out by the rayon association for the sale of agricultural technology, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other material-technical means, the organization of repair and the use of machines in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the past year, the per-hectare productivity of seeds came to only 4 quintals compared to the planned 11 quintals. In spite of such an inauspicious result, the association received payment in full stipulated by the agreement with the farms for the fulfillment of work. Analogous instances took place in the case of some other crops.

Thus, with the formation of the rayon agro-industrial associations, as long as there exists departmental dissociation of the partners which go to make it up, the task of the creation of one, genuinely interested master on the land is not resolved.

It must be said that intensification of agricultural production and work in regard to the improvement of the management mechanism that is being carried out in Georgia as a whole have had their positive results. During the 10th Five-Year-Plan, the average annual increase in gross production compared to the 9th

Five-Year-Plan amounted to 84 percent, and the growth rates of industrial production of the food sectors--to almost 80 percent. However, the great efforts of the party and soviet organizations would have proved to be much more productive if they had been successful in overcoming the departmental dissociation even of those organs which are called upon to become directly involved in agricultural production.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of the republic, after having thoroughly studied the problem that had developed and after having again and again consulted with scientists and specialists, the directors of the rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, arrived at the conclusion that, by way of continuing the experiment, it is expedient to proceed with its next stage and to create a unified organ for the direction of agricultural production in the form of a Union-Republic State Committee for Agricultural Production of the GSSR on the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the republic.

In its activity, the State Committee is subordinated to the Council of Ministers of the republic, as well as the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture with respect to questions falling in their jurisdiction.

With respect to the rayon agro-industrial associations, the State Committee is the direct superordinated organ, which has full responsibility for the state of agricultural production.

The initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of the republic, I am deeply convinced, was extremely timely and thoroughly justified. You see, the creation of the new organ has the, in all respects noble, goal which, in condensed form, can be defined as follows: The concentration of labor, material-technical and financial resources, their more efficient maneuvering in the interest of increasing the output of agricultural production, the approximation of management to agricultural production, efficiency in the solution of numerous questions, and the abolition of parallel-operating subdivisions of the management apparatus both at the republic and at the rayon level.

The main advantage of the new organ lies in the fact that its creation has led to the liquidation of the multiplicity of departments and the dissociation in the management and service, which have given rise to parallelism and duplication, excessive regulation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the increase in administration to the detriment of economic methods of management.

What is revealed beyond the liquidation of narrowly-departmental interests? A great deal. And first of all, a harmonious system of planning is guaranteed by means of the comparison of unified balanced plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products in coordination with the material-technical and financial resources--which, in its turn, leads to the increase in the material interest and responsibility for the results of agricultural production.

It is well known that at the present time one of the weakest spots in the kol-
khozes and sovkhozes is the engineering and technical service. The amalgama-
tion of the Ministry of Agriculture with the State Committee for the Supply of
Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry for Land Reclamation and
Water Resources can link the interests of all the engineering and technical
services with the final results of the activity of the sector.

The creation of a republic organ of unified administration of agricultural pro-
duction at the local level eliminates the double subordination of the services
which are directly connected with agricultural production since analogously a
rayon organ of administration is created in which the optimum conditions for
the rational combination of territorial and sectorial principles of management.

In the State Committee centralized funds for the development of production are
being created, as well as for material incentive, social and cultural measures,
housing construction, and a reserve fund, which are of great significance given
the diverse natural and economic conditions of agricultural production in the
republic. The centralized funds of the State Committee are formed by virtue of
the attraction of a part of the means of analogous funds of rayon agro-
industrial associations.

In order to increase the responsibility and competence of the services with
respect to the guidance of the basic sectors of the agriculture of the repub-
lic, main administrations are being created in the Central Apparatus of the
State Committee.

According to our deep conviction, the State Committee for Agricultural Produc-
tion of the republic is that organ of unified administration which will be in
a position to be fully responsible for the final result--the harvest, the yield
of milk and gains in weight. It can sharply increase the efficiency of the
functioning of the entire agro-industrial complex, and this is the main condi-
tion for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

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REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF NEW KIRGHIZ RAPO COUNCIL DESCRIBED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Yu. Pavlenko, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, Keminskiy Rayon: "The Food Program--Into Life! The Agro-Industrial Complex: Problems of Management. The Difficulties of Growth"]

[Text] The RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] Council of Keminskiy Rayon began its first session with the distribution of duties among the administrators of the association. General direction, questions of the selection and placement of cadres for the construction of national economic and social-domestic services projects were assigned to the chairman of the RAPO council, K. Koychubakov. His first deputy, the former chief agronomist of the rayon agricultural administration, V. Yerol'skiy, will control the activity of the production departments and the subdivisions of the rayon association for agro-chemical service of agriculture. The head of the irrigation system administration, K. Beysheyev, was charged with the responsibility of securing the solution of all problems connected with water use, and the manager of the agriculture equipment association, Ya. Feyer, will head the services of mechanization and electrification.

The Council developed a plan of work to the end of the current year. Every month it will be discussed in terms of 3-4 questions; moreover, in addition to production affairs, it is planned to listen on a regular basis to the directors of the subdivisions which make up the association--which will make it possible to try to understand their activity more thoroughly and to eliminate shortcomings in good time.

Early thaws allowed some farms which are located in a favorable climatic zone to begin with the sowing of spring cover crops significantly earlier than the deadline. And for this reason those assembled discussed especially carefully measures for the organized execution of field work. It turned out that some farms had not completed the selection of seeds from the state stocks and not one had as yet begun with the treatment of seeds for the spring crops. The work in regard to moisture retention is proceeding slowly, especially in the unfavorable climatic zone, where the Dzhan-Yalysh Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks and the Kyzyl-Oktyabr' Sovkhoz are located.

Proceeding from this fact, the RAPO council charged the directors of the farms with the responsibility of completing, within the shortest possible time, the

selection of seeds from the state stocks, securing the retention of moisture in the fields everywhere, and beginning immediately with the treatment of the seeds for the spring crops. The RAPO council approved a plan-schedule for the execution of the spring field work and planned the completion of the sowing of the spring crops as a whole for the rayon during 10 working days, the sowing of alfalfa by the wide-row method on 1,100 hectares during 9 days, and alfalfa as a cover crop during 11 days.

All agreed with the time periods allotted for sowing: In the presence of a good tractor fleet and the high morale and political preparation of the operators, such time periods are entirely within reach. Agreement was also reached concerning the proposal of the directors of the Kok-Oyrok and Chon-Kemin State Farms, located in the foothills, to postpone the beginning of sowing on these farms to a later time.

"And what row-width should be left in the wide-row alfalfa?" asked one of the directors of the farms.

And here arguments ensued. The thing is that the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses leave 60 centimeters between rows and only the Dzhany-Alysh Kolkhoz and the Zavety Il'icha Sovkhoz drill the seeds at a space of 45 centimeters. And they fought for this method, they said that economical use of the land must be made.

"You don't come up with any results," reasoned the deputy chairman of the RAPO council, V. Yerol'skiy with the directors of these farms. "We know how you cultivate alfalfa seeds. "The row-width is small, you don't drive a tractor with cultivators on the field, you don't fertilize the crops, so that you simply exclude these operations from the farm operations, you begin directly with irrigation, and then you can't make out what the field has more of--alfalfa or weeds. During the past year, we sold only 13 tons of alfalfa seeds to the state, and there should be 280 tons. Is there a difference? So that nowadays the demand for seed alfalfa will be special.

And it was decided: To sow alfalfa for seed only with a row-width of 60 centimeters and to observe strictly the technology of cultivating the crop.

"This year we decided to sow corn for silo," the director of the Kok-Oyrok Sovkhoz, A. Kishikbayev addressed the members of the council. "Where are we to get 3.5 tons of seeds?"

"Why, this is a necessary matter," K. Koychubakov came out in support. "Within a short time we will allot you the seed."

In this business-like manner, without haste, the council worked out the tactics and the strategy of the impending sowing campaign, discussed every question comprehensively and thoroughly. At once they established a staff for the execution of the spring work and assigned the RAPO administrators to the farms.

And thus the Keminskiy RAPO Council proceeded to fulfill its duties. Its composition includes 19 people, the directors of the farms, the rayon Agricultural

Equipment Association and the Association for Agro-Chemical Service of Agriculture, the mobile mechanized column and the RDSU [Rayon Administration for Road Construction], the dairy plant, the Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies, the veterinary station, and the administrations of the irrigation systems and other organizations which make up the association.

"Now," says the chairman of the Dzhany-Alysh Kolkhoz, "it will be easier for the farms to cope with the plans. But you know how it was previously? Every processing and service organization worked only for itself and frequently our interests did not agree. And the rayon administration for agriculture was unable to exert a direct and effective influence on the state of affairs in the rayon. The result was the same as in the fable of the swan, the crayfish and the pike--everyone pulled in his direction. Now there has been a sharp change in the situation: All have, if one can put it that way, one God--the final result.

At present the preparation of collective agreements with the organizations of the infrastructure of the complex is underway in the RAPO. Now one and the same Agricultural Equipment Association, especially in the backward and weak farms, is responsible for the repair of equipment, beginning with the composition of a defective list and ending with the installation of repaired machines to be kept. Here such criteria as the quality of repair and the observance of deadlines come to the fore. The relations with the Association for Agro-Chemical Service of Agriculture, the administration of the irrigation systems, and other organizations that go to make up the RAPO will operate in an analogous manner.

The Council of the association has already mapped out a whole series of measures for the further improvement of the economic development of the farms, especially the backward ones. There are two of the in the rayon--the Kyzyl-Suu Sovkhoz and the State Pedigreed Breeding Plant imeni Il'ich. To them, first of all, technical equipment and material means will be allotted, and it was decided initially to lower their tasks somewhat. On all farms soil research was carried out and soil cadastres were compiled, proceeding from which the RAPO specialists propose more efficient methods of working the fields to the farms. Thus, for example, in a zone where the soil is subjected to wind erosion and where the Kyzyl-Oktyabr' Sovkhoz, the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks and the Dzhany-Alysh Kolkhoz are located, it was recommended that a soil-protection system of agriculture be used.

"During this year," V. Yerol'skiy relates, "we embarked upon a firm course in the direction of the introduction of the brigade contract. At the present time, specialists from the institute of economics are working on the farms and are helping us to introduce cost accounting, beginning with the brigade and ending with the shepherd links. By the end of the year we believe we will have from 3 to 4 collectives in every farm working on the contract basis.

Many good changes are now taking place in the Keminskiy Rayon. However, quite a few problems and difficulties remain, which in their majority are caused by the resisting and obsolete relations, and the lack of experience in the conduct of similar actions. For example, to date the members of the RAPO Council do not

have a precise concept of the method of creating funds of the association and about the dimensions of the deductions to be paid by the farms into these funds.

The main thing now is the strengthening of the unprofitable farms. We believe that the RAPO already today can do more in the solution of this question than it is doing. The experience of the associations of other republics suggests quite a few ways: Here we have the creation of commissions to work with the backward farms, the patronage by strong farms over weak ones, and even the establishment of higher purchase prices for unprofitable than for advanced farms.

Departmental dissociation creates quite a few obstacles for the work of the RAPO. On the territory of the rayon are located: 2 kolkhozes and 5 sovkhoses of the Ministry of Agriculture, 3 sovkhoses of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the state pedigreed breeding plant, which is subordinated to the KirgNPOZH [Kirghiz Scientific Production Association for Animal Husbandry]. The last 4 farms have their funds and tasks, and therefore already now a lack of coordination is developing in the operations. It is quite obvious that a considerable amount of time will elapse before it will be possible to correct fully the activity of all the farms of the rayon.

As we see, the RAPO Council has more than enough problems. Certainly quite a few more will arise. But nevertheless, the main thing now is--the council has started to operate and has moved from organizational to production questions. How successfully they will be resolved will depend, above all, on whether the leading organ of RAPO will truly become a militant and active organ.

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REGIONAL

RIGA GORKOM PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 3

[Information Item: "Strengthen the Work in the Village"]

[Text] On 15 February there was a plenum of the Riga City Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. The discussion concerned the tasks of the city party organization in carrying out the decree of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Developing Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

The First Secretary of the Riga gorkom Ya. Ya. Vagris delivered a report at the plenum.

The discussion was participated in by the first secretary of the Proletarskiy raykom of the city of Riga V. G. Blokhin, director of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor "Rigasel'mash" Plant A. Ye. Kapitonov, the superintendent of the "Rigapromstroy" Trust Ya. Ya. Gintauts, the chairman of the ispolkom of the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of the city of Riga T. I. Savitskaya, the deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan A. Ya. Lazdyn'sh, the secretary of the party committee of the Order of the Friendship of Peoples Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences I. A. Zelin, and the director of the subsidiary farm of the Order of Lenin Production Association of the Riga Electrical Machine Building Plant I. R. Iyevin'sh.

It was noted at the plenum that guiding itself by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the city party organization has increased its attention to assisting in the development of the republic's agricultural production and animal husbandry as its leading branch. The city's party organizations have defined their long-term and current tasks in this field, and have initiated extensive organizational and political work to mobilize labor collectives for the realization of the Food Program.

It was noted that today almost one-third of the city's industrial enterprises produce agricultural machines, equipment, and spare parts. Assignments for the production of output for the village are being successfully met by the Riga Combined Feed Plant, the "Avtoelektropribor" Plant, the "Sarkana Zvaygzne" Plant,

the electric bulb plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, and others. Many enterprises and organizations are helping kolkhozes and sovkhoses to strengthen the material and technical base of animal husbandry and feed production. In particular, in 1982 alone they built and repaired 26 animal husbandry sections and 2 grain storage units, and quite a few production facilities were reconstructed by them. In carrying out the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, the city's construction organizations have built six grain warehouses, and have participated in the mechanization of more than 70 agricultural facilities.

The participants in the plenum spoke about the fact that a weighty contribution to strengthening the feed base of animal husbandry was being made by city dwellers by their participation in field work, especially during the period of the preparation of feed and the harvesting of the crop.

The reporter and those who spoke in the discussions devoted a great deal of attention to the organization of a socialist competition for the best organization of patronage work, and to the development of ideological work aimed at ensuring a conscious and active participation by every inhabitant of Riga in the development of agriculture.

In this connection, it was noted that the level of organizational and political work by party organizations and economic leaders to ensure effective production, scientific and technical, and patronage help to the village still does not fully meet the demands of the decree of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia on the development of animal husbandry and the strengthening of its feed base. It was also emphasized that the work to create subsidiary farms at the city's industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions has been taking place without sufficient energy and results. Poor work is being done by the ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets to collect food wastes for livestock feed. Insufficient work is being done to ensure the safe-keeping of agricultural output. There are still substantial losses in the "Rigaplodoovoshch" Association, at the dairy and meat canning combine, and in the trade system. Instances of theft and abuse have still not come to an end.

The decree which was adopted at the plenum emphasizes that the task of the bureau of the party gorkom, the party raykoms, and the party organizations of the city is to strengthen organizational and political work to ensure the fulfillment of the decree of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. It is essential to achieve effective production and scientific and technical assistance in the development of animal husbandry and its feed base, in increasing the production of agricultural output, and in realizing all of the measures aimed at the achievement of the Food Program.

The plenum approved the measures of the Riga gorkom to fulfill the decree of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Developing Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

The work of the plenum was participated in by the deputy chief of the party organizational work section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia N. N. Leonov.

REGIONAL

PARTY CORRUPTION IN SARATOV OBLAST DETAILED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA special correspondent V. Loginov and F. Panin, Responsible Controller, Committee of Party Control, under CPSU Central Committee: "Someone Else's Name: Committee of Party Control Has Considered the Matter"]

[Text] In the party there exists the same discipline for everyone, irrespective of the person's merits or rank. Whatever position a Communist occupies, he must answer for his deeds and actions first of all to the primary party organization and the labor collective. Lack of respect for their opinion is inadmissible. A thorough-going discussion about this was held at a session of the Committee of Party Control, under CPSU Central Committee, where the question discussed was "Instances of Violations of State Discipline and Abuses in the Administration of Zhilstroy, of Saratovgesstroy."

. . . The article that appeared in the departmental newspaper had an intriguing title "Maksakov vs. Stryapchev." A conflict? You bet! In the very first paragraphs of the article it was proclaimed: that conflict had become, by the time the author arrived at Balakovo, an "event," a "citywide sensation." It was for good reason that, on a trolleybus someone was supposed to have heard "one passenger telling another" literally the following: "Just imagine, Maksakov has banned Stryapchev from leaving the city."

Is it really that Nikolay Lavrent'yevich Stryapchev's work -- Stryapchev, incidentally, is mentioned in the article as a "good person from Balakovo" -- is linked with trips out of town? No, he headed the collective of the Balakovo Zhilstroy. The work is responsible, but, so to speak, of a local scale. The projects are not located a tremendous distance away -- they're right next-door! But then. . . It turns out that the chief of Zhilstroy discovered deposits of a valuable stone -- aragonite. But Nikolay Lavrent'yevich's immediate administrator -- chief of Saratovgesstroy A. Maksakov -- envious, as the newspaper stated, of "someone else's glory," took it upon himself to close down the shop that had been producing pretty articles out of that stone. And one more quotation, the last one: "Those (articles) which were not suitable for a museum were given as souvenirs to renowned guests of the city."

And, incidentally, about that shop. Its opening was not legalized. It existed under the guise of being an experimental shop -- for the application of local materials at construction sites. Actually, however, it engaged basically in the manufacture of the souvenirs that were mentioned. They were broadly given as presents, on the basis of Stryapchev's personal discretion, to the "necessary people." The expenses were written off as part of the net costs for the output of the facing-materials shop. The maintenance of the shop costs more than 100,000 rubles.

We might note that the leadership and the party committee of Saratovgesstroy attempted several times to give the appropriate evaluation to these and other "experiments" of Stryapchev's. But Stryapchev continued doing things his way, just as if nothing had occurred. An audit in the shop? That wouldn't do any good, people said. . . . An official order issued by Maksakov? Maksakov also has his own chiefs, they said. And, true enough, telephone calls came down immediately "from above," and they were followed by reminders: "Don't touch Nikolay Lavrent'yevich!"

Maybe even if that "opinion" was not always expressed in such a categorical form, it operated with impunity for a long time. The persons who stood like a wall behind the "good person from Balakovo" were the former chief of Soyuz-atomenergostroy, V. Borisov, and a number of other workers, including those on the party's oblast and city committee. And the departmental newspaper also spoke out in his favor. . . .

But how was it this time? The article evoked a stream of indignant responses. Letters "against" Stryapchev were sent not only to the newspaper, but also to the party agencies. At the demand of the Communists, the party committee of Saratovgesstroy created a blue-ribbon commission. Then, they tried twice to discuss the results of audits. With the participation of Stryapchev. But he stubbornly refused to appear at the sessions of the party committee.

The situation with the shop is far from the only episode in the tempestuous activity of Stryapchev. The scope of that activity was much broader. To a large extent, incidentally, it was explained by the provocative behavior of the "good person," who previously had frequently failed to attend sessions of the party committee or the party meetings, and had demonstrated a supercilious, crude attitude.

For months at a time, the chief of Zhilstroy could not be seen anywhere at the construction sites, or anywhere else in the city. Where had he disappeared to? Without the knowledge of the administrators in Saratovgesstroy he was engaged, outside the plan, for example, in Abkhazia in repairing the building that houses the Myusera Boarding Home. There was no plan, but there had been a personal (!) request by one of the former oblast administrators -- A. Shiba- yev -- who had expressed the preference, together with members of his family, relatives, and close friends, to relax at that very same Myusera. . . . Then, all of a sudden, facing slabs and other materials were brought here from Balakovo, and workers were sent on detached duty. Those workers were paid from funds that had been allocated for a planned project that was under construction in Gagra -- the Energetik Boarding Home.

Incidentally, during the two-year period of the construction of the Energetik Boarding Home Strapchev spent approximately 200 days in the south. There was no production need for a long "detached duty assignment." And for almost three months his wife was right there with him -- also on detached duty from Zhilstroy. Even though she did practically no work, she received her salary and also her per-diem allowance.

Stryapchev also committed; as has now been unambiguously ascertained, other "liberties." Kowtowing to the "necessary people," he freely tossed about the material-technical and manpower resources of the administration that he headed, for the purpose of improving the dachas and other structures in the Saratov and suburban Moscow areas. And, so to speak, he didn't forget about himself, showing no pangs of conscience in using workers from enterprises subordinate to him for the purpose of cultivating his own garden plot.

The audits that were conducted in Zhilstroy every year revealed numerous instances of maintenance of workers in excess of the table of organization, and of overexpenditure of wages and padding of the reports. But all this apparently did not faze Stryapchev. Ostentatiously ignoring the calls to come to the party committee, he this time also was obviously counting on the support of his protectors: they had protected him previously, and they would protect him now also. Meanwhile the situation was getting red-hot. But when party committee secretary V. Yartsev informed the first secretary of the Balakovo City Committee of the party, G. Razzhigayev, and secretary of the Saratov Oblast Committee, K. Murenin, about the unworthy behavior of CPSU member N. Stryapchev, they undertook a frank attempt once again to remove the "good person" from responsibility. In violation of party democracy, they simply banned consideration of his personal file.

Let's give its due to the party committee of Saratovgesstroy: it stood up for its own! It was necessary to have the intervention of the KPK [Committee of Party Control], under CPSU Central Committee, before the party committee finally considered the question that had come to a head. Party principles had triumphed: Strapchev there was unanimously evicted from the party. And it seemed that that put the "final dot on the i," ending the long-drawn-out situation. But it turned out differently.

Judge for yourself. Yartsev, literally on the eve of the party committee session, was urgently called to the city committee. L. Yur'yev, who had replaced in the position of first secretary G. Razzhigayev (who had been promoted to the oblast committee) and other workers had a discussion with him. At that time, mention was made of the oblast committee's opinion: it would be desirable to limit oneself to giving Nikolay Lavrent'yevich a reprimand. Later, Yur'yev, having expressed his dissatisfaction with the outcome of the matter, would say in a very meaningful manner that the party committee does not take the opinion of the party's city or oblast committee into consideration.

A week went by, and then a month. Suddenly. . . the bureau of the city committee, without justification, countermands the decision of the party committee, reinstating Stryapchev in the party: "[It has been decided] to limit oneself to strict punishment. . ." And what about Saratov? After considering the

actions of certain workers at the city and oblast committee which violated the Party Rules and the norms governing party democracy, the KPK under CPSU Central Committee reasonably felt that the oblast committee would give a thorough-going evaluation to them. However, the actions of K. Murenin, G. Razzhigayev, and the other protectors of the fined administrator did not receive that evaluation.

. . . The Committee of Party Control countermanded the decision of the Balakovo City Committee with regard to the personal file of former chief of the Zhilstroy Administration of Saratovgesstroy, N. Stryapchev, as being too liberal. In view of the crude violations of party and state discipline, the misuse of his official position for his own selfish purposes, and his loss of modesty, he was removed from the ranks of the CPSU. The USSR Procurator's Office was given the responsibility of carrying out an investigation into the instances of malfeasances that had been committed by him.

For having violated party democracy and having protected Stryapchev, secretary of the party's Saratov Oblast Committee, K. Murenin was given a strict reprimand, with that fact entered in his party record book. The same punishment, for abuse of his official position, for other violations, and for personal immodesty, was imposed on CPSU member A. Shibayev, who is currently working as deputy minister of instrument-building, means of automation, and systems of administration. A reprimand, with an entry being made in the party record book, for conniving in the illegal actions was given to former chief of the Soyuzatomenergostroy Association, of USSR Minenergo, V. Borisov. A reprimand was also used to Minister of Energy Engineering and Electrification P. Neporozhniy, who had failed to take prompt and effective steps to introduce order in the Zhilstroy administration of Saratovgesstroy.

Simultaneously the party's Saratov Oblast Committee was instructed to consider the question of the responsibility borne by G. Razzhigayev and L. Yur'yev. They were given party punishment. An evaluation was given for the actions of other workers who had participated in the "Stryapchev phenomenon."

And now, in conclusion, a few words about aragonite. There is such a mineral. It is pretty and rare. It's just that the commotion about discovery of deposits of it in Saratov Oblast proved to be, to put it mildly, premature, because what had been discovered, according to the findings of specialists from the Nizhnevolzhskgeologiya Association, was ordinary calcite, which can be found in many quarries around here. It turns out that they had given someone else's name to the stone. . . And so now it has been ascertained that others who made a mistake were those who gave the name of "the good person from Balakovo" to a person who is unworthy of that name.

REGIONAL

POOR DISTRIBUTION, SHORTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS IN LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Apropos of a Certain Reply"]

[Text] On 18 February the article by I. Geyman and E. Damberg, "The Path to the Reader is Not Easy," was published in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA. It discussed the serious shortcomings in the organization of the retail sale of periodical publications in the republic. The editors have received a reply to this article in which it is said:

"The Latvian SSR Ministry of Communications has examined the article and believes that the facts set forth in it are basically correct. The article has been discussed at a party meeting of the party group of the Administration for the Dissemination of the Press to which the leaders of the Riga city "Soyuzpechat" Agency were invited. The meeting contained much self-criticism and mapped out ways to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the article. The article was discussed at a conference of the chiefs of the rayon agencies of the Latvian SSR ("Soyuzpechat") which was held in December.

As a result of the above-mentioned measures, the total edition of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in February came to 106,664 copies, while 104,500 had been planned. In March 1983 the average one-time edition distributed by subscription and retail came to 106,200 copies.

In order to create a material interest in kiosk tenders and sales people in the sale of newspapers in the retail network the latter are being given bonuses in accordance with the instructions of the Main Administration for the Dissemination of the Press "Soyuzpechat" of the USSR Ministry of Communications.

In replies to the article from the localities it is noted that the facts described in it were not confirmed for Ventspils, Daugavpils, Yelgava, and Rezekne. In these cities the newspaper is sold throughout the day, a fact which is confirmed by the correspondents of our newspaper in these areas.

N. V. Sokolov,
First Deputy Minister."

Unfortunately, this official document of the republic's Ministry of Communications can satisfy neither the editors nor the readers, since it does not reply to the chief questions posed in the article. Here are these questions:

The newspaper is becoming an artificially created scarcity because the reader is unable to buy it in the kiosks throughout the entire day. On account of their poor knowledge of demand, "Soyuzpechat" workers do not ship enough periodicals and do not redistribute them during non-working days to places where workers rest. The planning of the work of kiosk tenders is performed not by products lists, but by gross sales which, along with newspapers, include toilet articles, souvenirs, and other so-called accompanying goods which ensure the fulfillment of the financial assignments without especial effort. The system of material incentives does not stimulate the kiosk tenders to make additional efforts in distributing newspapers and to advertise them more actively.

As we see, the editors did not receive a reply to a single one of these questions. With the exception, perhaps, of the mention that the existing bonus system is applied in accordance with the instruction of the Main Administration "Soyuzpechat" of the USSR Ministry of Communications. There is nothing new here for the editors. But what the attitude of the republic ministry is to this system, is there agreement or disagreement with the criticism in the newspaper, is the ministry raising the question with superior organizations about improving this system--about this there is silence in the reply.

Instead of this, we learn that in February and in March the distribution of SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA improved. But the editors were not only concerned about their own newspaper in raising this topic. The problems considered in the article apply equally to all of the other publications which are distributed through the retail network of "Soyuzpechat." For the sake of justice, let us note that in February, March, and April there were a few more periodicals in the kiosks. But the constant observations of our correspondents show that the most important thing has nevertheless not been achieved: at most sales points newspapers which come out in the morning cannot always be bought throughout the entire day. This is why the attempt to reduce the entire complicated issue solely to the sale of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA creates perplexity.

The communication that in a number of cities of the republic the newspaper shortage has been completely eliminated, a fact which is allegedly testified to by our own workers also gives rise to amazement. On an assignment from the editors SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA's correspondents in Ventspils--N. Rostislavskiy, Daugavpils--P. Sen'kov, Yelgava--G. Malinovskiy, and Rezekne--S. Shcherba again surveyed the kiosks in their zones and established that this part of the ministry's reply is nothing other than an attempt, to put it mildly, to mislead the public: periodical publications here, as before the publication of the article, do not suffice for the entire day. And our correspondents made no statements to representatives of "Soyuzpechat" regarding the satisfactory state of its affairs.

And, finally, the editors were caused extreme amazement by the ministry's communication that the "article was discussed at a conference of the chiefs of the rayon agencies of the Latvian SSR "Soyuzpechat" which was held in December."

The situation is truly unique: how is it possible to discuss in December something that will be conceived, written, and published two months later--in February?

The press, as is known, is a militant weapon of the party. In order for the newspaper to get to every reader, not only the efforts of journalists and printers are important. "Soyuzpechat'" has a large role here also--the skillful, competent, and efficient distribution of periodical publications. It is an improvement of the work of this system that the article, "The Path to the Reader is Not Easy," called for. We are waiting for a practical reply from the republic's Ministry of Communications.

2959

CSO: 1800/1242

REGIONAL

MUSEUM NEEDED TO PRESERVE TAJIK HERITAGE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by L. Dodkhudoyeva and V. Solov'yev, staff members, Tajik SSK Academy of Sciences Institute of History: "Behind Seven Seals. A Reader Asks"]

[Text] "A nation's culture is determined by how that nation relates to its own past." This short phrase of A. S. Pushkin is remarkable for its exact definition of the concept of genuine human culture, its civic-mindedness. One cannot be a true citizen without a sense of reverence toward the homeland's past, without a striving to preserve the memory of this past itself.

On becoming acquainted with the artistic achievements of the Tajik people, one is always astonished by the variety of monuments, which reflect the most diverse creative endeavors of our ancestors. Consider, for example, the magnificent Pendzhikent mural. Painted by superb masters, it reflects the spiritual world of the Sogdians, their way of life. Also most remarkable in terms of artistic execution are the carved wood panels in the palace of the governors of Ustrushany, a small district located near Pendzhikent. The old wood carvers achieved the heights of mastery in working the material and miniaturizing the images.

Many inhabitants of the republic are familiar with publications concerning the artistic monuments from Adzhina-Tepe. Most people associate them with the gigantic statue of the Buddha which was discovered in one of the corridors of the edifice. But very few are aware that dozens of other sculptures were also discovered there, smaller in size but much more precious in terms of artistic value. Magnificent additions to these finds are the sculpture and painting from the Buddhist temple excavated in the ancient town of Kalakafirnigan in Leninskly Rayon.

The carved alabaster of medieval Khuttal' (Kulyab Oblast) is of astonishing beauty. There the techniques of the new Islamic arts became interwoven with the ancient pre-Islamic traditions. No one can remain unmoved by the treasures of the ancient town of Takhti Sangin--carved ivory, sculptured ganch, and jewelry made of gold and silver. They have brought close to us the world of the Greco-Bactrian culture, which is still a mystery in so many ways.

Thirty years of archaeological excavations in the republic have unearthed an enormous collection of finds dating from the lower Paleolithic to the Late

Middle Ages. They include ceramics and weapons, decorations and work implements, numerous coins and works of art. Removing them from the ground required not only substantial state funds but also the painstaking, dedicated efforts of generations of archaeologists, restorers, and other specialists.

The trouble is that the lack of a special archaeological museum in Dushanbe has given rise to a very difficult situation: all of this treasure is practically hidden away from people's view. It is being stored in safes, laboratories, and cellar apartments. The storage conditions themselves, alas, are very poor, threatening some of them with spoilage and even ruin. The History Institute's restoration laboratory is literally crammed with monuments of ancient art that are now ready for display, but where?

Scientists are attempting to draw attention to these ancient monuments, giving lectures, writing newspaper articles, and publishing scientific-popular pamphlets. But this does not make it possible to acquaint the public with even a hundredth part of the treasure we possess.

Only a part of these cultural monuments discovered by Tajik archaeologists have been fortunate--only those which are displayed in...the Hermitage, where they were sent a number of years ago after being restored. To see them, all you have to do is go to Leningrad. Incidentally, the Hermitage is willing at any time to return its displays of Tajik art. But we don't have room for them.

Here, then, we have a paradox: while the archaeologists are racking their brains to find places for additional treasures every year, the people putting together tourist itineraries are puzzling over how to provide variety for the capital city's numerous visitors. And although Dushanbe does not have as many ancient architectural monuments as other Central Asian cities, we cannot allow our own capital city to remain a blank spot in the tourist itineraries of Central Asia. The creation of an archaeological museum would play a big role in the development of all-union and international tourism. Most important, it would perform a great service to the Tajik people, whose forebears bequeathed to us a heritage of which we may be proud!

Interest in our cultural heritage is vast. In 2 years of operation the Tajik Academy of Sciences History Institute's Ethnography Museum has been visited by 28,000 persons. A large number of them are schoolchildren and students. We have heard so often expressions of alarm about the emotional obtuseness of young people. But, after all, appreciators of beauty are not born. People come to an understanding of cultural value in childhood. It is no secret that museums, exhibits, and concerts are visited regularly by people who came to appreciate art in their preschool years. Paradoxical as it may seem, there are schoolchildren today who are better informed about the material culture of the far-off Mayas than about the treasures found in our own republic. It is not only necessary to cultivate young people's artistic taste but also to teach them to cherish their homeland's past, to inculcate patriotic feelings in them.

There are archaeological museums in the capital cities of all the union republics. Comparing their displays with those we are holding in storage, we may state confidently that in terms of variety and artistic value our museum's displays could be among the best in the country. Such a museum would play a vital role in ideological-patriotic education.

6854

CSO: 1830/244

REGIONAL

YOUTH FROM RELIGIOUS FAMILIES POSE SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR ATHEIST EDUCATION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Ya. Gudrikis, instructor in the Līyepayskiy party raykom: "Reach Everyone"]

[Text] I shall begin with an observation--an ordinary one from life. When you walk past a church or a religious meetinghouse without being able to help it you pay attention to the congregation. And from time to time you will notice in the small group of parishioners young people. Sometimes it is a bride and groom with their friends. Sometimes the godfather and godmother have met with the happy parents to christen their child. And you wonder: Are these young people believers?

The simplest thing is to say that these are fortuitous visitors. Or: an inexperienced young man or woman has yielded to the persuasion of elders who adhere to religious traditions. But if you take a more serious look, behind these outwardly innocuous manifestations of "religiousness" a philosophical aspect which is very important for us opens up.

Yes, many of our inhabitants, and the youth in its vast majority, do not believe in God. But what is the nature of this lack of belief? On what is it built? Clearly, in the views of those people who have nevertheless been enticed by the attractive atmosphere within a temple, or who have even yielded to the persuasion of parents there is a lack of the genuine ideological conviction and Marxist-Leninist worldview which our party organizations and ideological aktiv are supposed to form.

Quite a lot is being done in our rayon to give people a correct, Marxist-Leninist idea of the meaning of life and of the role and place of man in active, transformational activity. And evidence of this is the decrease in the number of believers. But this does not give us the right to rest content with what has been achieved and to forget the party's demand--to strengthen atheistic education, seeking to achieve concreteness and aggressiveness in this work.

Atheistic education in our rayon is built on a practically tested system an organic component part of which is the work of the Council for Scientific Atheistic Propaganda. For many years it has been maintaining close connections with the primary party organizations of the rayon's enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions, and educational institutions. This kind of interaction

helps to coordinate the efforts of the large aktiv and to achieve effectiveness in atheistic propaganda.

On the initiative of the council people who are responsible for atheistic education, and also atheist-political information officers were singled out and approved at enterprises and farms and at residences. Seminars are regularly held for them which are addressed by party and government workers and by lecturers from the "Znaniye" Society. They acquaint the participants with the data in the rayon which reflects the attitude of various categories of the population toward religion, and they provide practical and methodological help which is connected with the organization and improvement of atheistic propaganda and with work on the individual persuasion of believers.

Well-conceived atheistic educational work is being conducted by the party organizations of the kolkhoz imeni I. Sudmalis, the "Priyekule" and "Rutsava" sovkhoses, the Pavilosta 8-year and the Ayzpute Secondary Schools, and others. At the party committees of the "Priyekule" and "Rutsava" Sovkhoses, for example, councils of atheists have been in operation for many years.

In Rutsava the Council of Atheists is headed by the Chairman of the village ispolkom E. Berzin'sh. He is distinguished not only by his theoretical training, but also by his ability to apply his knowledge. The council operates in accordance with a carefully conceived plan in which a prominent place has been assigned to measures to develop and make use of the traditions which have been engendered by our reality.

Skillful use is also made of Soviet traditions and socialist rituals for the atheistic education of the population in other places. Interesting experience has been accumulated by the ideological aktiv of the Dunalkskiy, Otan'skiy, and other rural Soviets which actively interact with the bureaus of the Registry Office, and the cultural division and commission for Soviet traditions of the rayispolkom. Their approach can be defined as follows: religious holidays and rituals cannot be prohibited--they have to be replaced. By ours, which are better, and which accord with the tasks of communist education.

We devote especial attention to the atheistic education of people. This work is organized in a purposeful and well-conceived way in the Pavilosta 8-year, the Rutsava and Vaynede Elementary, and the Ayzpute and other secondary schools. Due to age and other characteristics, an adolescent is less protected against any influence, including religious influences. And it is understandable that we are rightly anxious about any attempt to involve pupils in participation in religious rituals. There are less and less of them, but a quantitative approach here is incorrect. Education, including atheistic education, has to be directed toward every concrete person.

We realize that this is not a simple problem. It is especially difficult when a teacher is faced with a pupil from a religious family. How is one to oppose the views of believing parents who have succeeded in sowing the seeds of belief in God in a child's immature soul? In order to change his mind, an educator

has to possess not only knowledge, but also patience and tact. When they are lacking, "power" education leads to the reverse effect. A teacher wrote a comment in the school diary of an adolescent from a Baptist family which was insulting to the dignity of the adolescent's parents. In reply the "pupil" became closed, and with the approval of his parents made the entire teaching collective responsible for the insult.

There is not even any need of special investigations in order to become convinced that it is almost impossible to find school-age children in the churches and prayer houses located on the territory of the rayon. This, of course, is good. But the future citizen with an active life position has to know how to independently and correctly evaluate religious survivals and refute them with sound arguments. Where is this knowledge and these skills to be provided? At lessons. But this is not enough. And this is why the rayon's ideological aktiv is now seeking ways of improving atheistic propaganda among parents and activating the work of the young atheist school clubs which frequently exist pro forma. We have an inter-school lecture office that deals with the themes of scientific atheism. We are thinking of organizing regular consultations on the problems of atheism and a critique of bourgeois ideology for social sciences teachers.

Nor do believers--basically elderly people--remain outside of the field of our vision. We organize our work with them with regard to their age. And here the people's universities have to make a large contribution. Some of their leaders argue as follows: elderly people cannot be unconvinced, and since this is the case, lectures and discussions are sufficient, and individual work has to be done with other categories of the population. Of course, it is far from always possible to turn a believer, especially a person with long-established views, into an atheist. But this hardly frees us from the necessity for patiently explaining our atheistic principles to those who are in error, and from giving them materialistic views.

Persuasion is our main weapon. We try to fulfill this Leninist demand impeccably, improving the forms and methods of persuasion. For example, by no means every lecturer is capable of conducting a good atheistic discussion. Not simply specialists are needed--the time of universal men has passed,--but people who possess a feeling of tact and the ability to listen to the arguments of the other side. It is a crude error when a lecturer dismisses them in advance because of their lack of validity. This kind of underestimation turns into a loss of contact. In order for contact to exist there has to be a more precise study of the reaction of listeners; then the feedback which is necessary in all educational work will be organized.

The question of a generalization of practical atheistic propaganda on an inter-rayon level is also on the agenda. I am sure that interesting and useful experience exists everywhere. It has to serve everybody. The republic publishing houses could do more than they are now doing to propagandize it. I am speaking above all about a shortage of posters and other visual aids for atheism.

Atheistic propaganda, like any other sector of ideological educational work among the masses, does not tolerate cliches and complacency. For this reason, the rayon's ideological aktiv is striving constantly to improve its work, and is seeking new forms of work and means of ideological influence on the masses.

REGIONAL

CURRENT STATE OF LATVIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT DISCUSSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by A. Vaznis, member of the board of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Act Aggressively"]

[Text] Our internal affairs agencies have an important role in cultivating a respect for the law among citizens, and in the fight against anti-social manifestations. The militia has been given the responsibility for maintaining law and order. It is the militia and, above all, its key services--criminal investigation and the department for the struggle against thefts of socialist property and speculation--which are obliged to resolutely stop criminal encroachments upon the life, health, dignity, and property of citizens and upon state and cooperative property.

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people have the right to demand maximum efficiency from the work of law protection agencies, and the proper investigation of every crime and punishment for the guilty parties.

It has to be said that although in recent years crime has decreased somewhat in the republic, the state of law and order nevertheless leaves something better to be desired. Unfortunately, some crimes are not discovered in time, or remain altogether undiscovered. This gives rise to just complaints from citizens.

Here, of course, much depends upon cadres, upon their knowledge and experience, and upon their attitude toward their work. We have quite a few skilled specialists who love their difficult profession, and who enjoy a large amount of prestige among the population. Among them may be named, for example, the criminal investigation associates Inspector I. Kheynatskis of the Division of Internal Affairs of the Salduskiy Rayispolkom, and Senior Inspector A. Iyetselniyek of the Division of Internal Affairs of the Dobel'skiy Rayispolkom. They have a large number of discovered dangerous crimes to their credit.

In its struggle for model law and order the Soviet militia has always based itself upon and continues to base itself upon the support of the people. Without diminishing the militia's role and responsibility for ensuring law and order, it has to be emphasized that the effectiveness of its work is increased by the closest unification of the efforts of state and public organizations in suppressing and preventing law infractions. It is not accidental that law and order is also called public order.

The public is capable of creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward various kinds of crimes and violations of the norms of socialist morality and labor discipline. The task of a further activization of the work of the public order protection points is an important one. Under the leadership of the ispolkoms of the local Soviets, the public points have the task of coordinating the actions of the people's druzhiny, the comradely courts, the Komsomol youth detachments, and other public formations. They can and must become centers for preventing crimes which are committed for so-called everyday motives which, as a rule, have drunkenness at their basis. Public point activists have to react immediately to instances of violations of socialist communal living, and to the amoral behavior of certain citizens. I believe that the intervention of the militia is only necessary when measures of public influence are ineffective.

This is confirmed by the work practice of the best public points which, by acting aggressively, successfully perform preventive work against law infractions founded on an everyday basis.

Approval and dissemination is merited by the work experience of the public order protection points in the Imanta-5 Housing Complex in Riga's Leningradskiy Rayon, in the new neighborhood of the city of Liyepaya, and in the "Severnnyy" Housing Complex of the city of Rezekne whose soviets are led by G. Khalin, the secretary of the party organization of the radio plant imeni A. S. Popov, V. Matskevich, the deputy director of the Western Electrical Systems of "Latvenergo" of the city of Liyepaya, and O. Lapshov, the director of the canning plant of the Rezekne Dairy Canning Combine.

However, there are also still quite a few public points which operate unsystematically, from occasion to occasion, or, even worse, are altogether idle.

Greater aggressiveness in the work of public organizations, and the punctual elimination of conditions which promote crime would make it possible to concentrate the militia's basic forces on the accomplishment of those tasks which only the militia is capable of accomplishing--the prevention and full discovery of dangerous crimes.

Our republic has a very large number of members of the voluntary people's druzhina. They do useful work. Very effective work is done, for example, by the people's druzhina of the Rezekne Dairy Canning Combine which for more than 20 years now has been led by A. Brashkin. Public order is being reliably ensured by the voluntary people's druzhina of the Riga Radio Plant imeni A. S. Popov of the "Radiotekhnika" Production Association.

One would wish that all of our druzhinniki would feel themselves to be soldiers of law and order not only during their patrolling hours. Then there would be no place for hooligans and drunks, and our streets and parks would be more peaceful.

In conclusion, a few words about the anti-social behavior of certain victims. In the vast majority of cases the victims of robberies prove to be people who

are incapable of resisting on account of their heavy intoxication. Bodily injuries are frequently the fault of fellow-drinkers after a joint drinking bout. And again, it is most often citizens who themselves have tried to get around the law or who are prepared to make doubtful deals who fall into the snares of thieves.

For this reason, in addition to criminal liability for criminals, the time has come to decide the question of the liability of victims who have definitely provoked criminals with their behavior.

Insufficiently strict account is still being taken of negligent economic leaders who ignore the proposals of law protection agencies on eliminating the conditions which foster thefts of socialist property. There has to be greater party, disciplinary, and financial responsibility for officials whose duty it is to ensure the protection of the people's property.

The struggle against law infractions has to have an aggressive character. It has to be waged more resolutely and irreconcilably. It is the people's cause.

2959

CSO: 1800/1241

REGIONAL

POLICEMAN SHOT; PERPETRATOR APPREHENDED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Nugzar Mikeladze: "On the 76th Kilometer"]

[Text] Clutching at his bleeding shoulder, a man in a militia uniform was climbing out of a ravine on the 76th kilometer of the Georgian Military Road. In the darkness of the night it was difficult to make out the face which was distorted by pain, but the residents of the village of Chartali who were returning home recognized the Senior State Motor Vehicle Inspector Omar Zakaidze. Both he and the Senior Militia Sergeant Dzhemal Bidzinashvili were well known in the villages of Dushetskiy Rayon. On that day, the 24th of December, they had been covering their sector in Zakaidze's "Zhiguli."

"Two unknown people stopped our vehicle. Seeing us, they were taken aback for a moment. Obviously they had not expected to meet militia men," Zakaidze was telling the associates of the Dushetskiy Rayon Division of Internal Affairs. "Then one of them grabbed a hunting rifle and fired two shots. I lost consciousness. I came to in the ravine. . . ."

An operations group of the Georgian SSR Procurator's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs travelled to the 76th kilometer of the Georgian Military Road, taking a tracking dog with them. A piece of the 12-gauge rifle shell, two scarves, and a "jockey" type cap were discovered at the scene. . . .

The dog found the trail. For around seven kilometers the militia men ran after the racing dog. It led them through mountain paths to the village of Zemo-Vashlobi. They stopped by a homely squat little house. Entering, they found the bound Georgiy and Tamara Gigauro--man and wife, the owners of the house. Evidence of a cruel beating--black-and-blue marks and bruises--covered the faces of the old people. They recounted how two unknown men broke into the house around five o'clock in the evening. Threatening them with the rifle, they beat them up, bound them, took their money out of the trunk, and disappeared.

On that same night all of the posts of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate in the nearby rayons were directed to search for Zakaidze's "Zhiguli." Early in the morning the vehicle was discovered in an irrigation ditch on the territory of the village of Tsilkani in Mtskhetskiy Rayon.

. . . An emergency meeting in the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is conducted by the director of the operation groups and the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Givi Kvantaliani. Present are the Chief of the Ministry's Administration for Criminal Investigation Mamiya Targamadze, his Deputy Boris Rukhadze, and a Division Chief in the same administration Avtandil Gusharashvili. . . . The supposition is set forth that both crimes were committed by the same persons who were well acquainted with the territory of Mtskhetskiy and Dushetskiy Rayons--only a person who has frequently been here could come out of Zemo-Vashlobi along mountain timber roads onto the Georgian Military Highway to the village of Chartali. A detailed plan of investigatory measures is set up.

On the morning of 25 December Roin Gakhokidze, a senior inspector in the Criminal Investigation Administration of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs left for Mtskhetskiy Rayon. At the same time, the Criminal Investigation Inspector Menzeri Berukashvili set out for Dusheti. Their goal consisted in ensuring rapid coordinated actions by the workers of the ministry and of the Mtskhetskiy and Dushetskiy militia. There was an enormous amount of work to be done, but it had to be done as quickly as possible.

The Deputy Chief of the Dushetskiy Rayon Division of Internal Affairs Zurab Melitskauri and Menzeri Berukashvili enlisted the rayon's aktiv in their aid. Advanced kolkhoz workers, rural soviet deputies, and the farm leaders of Dushetskiy Rayon joined in the search. In checking on the alibies of everybody with a suspicious manner of life, and on everybody who had been previously tried and who had at some time committed analogous crimes, they provided invaluable assistance to the investigation group. The workers of the villages of Mukhrani, Tsilkani, and Natakhtari of Mtskhetskiy Rayon also helped.

With the help of the aktiv the group of suspects was rapidly narrowed down to a minimum, but it was not yet possible to get on the trail of the criminals.

On 26 December the investigation was joined by two men who arrived from Moscow: Major General of the Militia Vladimir Boldyrev, the deputy chief of the Main Administration for Criminal Investigation of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Colonel Aleksey Murav'yev, the chief of the Special Assignments Division of the union ministry's same Administration. Every possible version had to be checked out, and every shred of evidence had to be utilized. One of the latter was the cartridge which had been found at the scene of the crime. The procedure for maintaining 12-gauge rifles was checked in Tbilisi and in Mtskhetskiy and Dushetskiy Rayons. The sawed-off gun with which Bidzinashvili had been killed could not be found.

The khaki-colored "jockey" cap like the ones worn by conscripts might prove to be the guiding thread. It was known that these caps are sold at the conscript point in Tbilisi. Militia workers questioned a large number of families from which young men had recently been called into the army. One of the criminals might have been among those who were seeing the conscripts off. However, no one with the characteristics of the robbers was among them. . . .

Now, when you feel the scope of the entire operation, and when you can visualize how much effort and how many experienced militia workers who had more than once dealt with the most confused cases had been mobilized for the search for these two criminals, you begin to understand that retribution was advancing upon them with an inevitability.

"And in those strenuous days," Gakhokidze and Berukashvili related, "when the different stories were being checked out we found ourselves in a blind alley many times, and we did not have the confidence in success that appeared later, after the first piece of luck. . . .

The composite drawing which was made up from the words of the victims "pointed" to one of the suspects, the one who had fired at the militia men. Aleksandr Bagashvili, born in 1953, with three previous convictions, a resident of the village of Natakhtari in Mtsketskiy Rayon. On the 6th of December of last year Bagashvili had returned from prison and . . . had left for parts unknown. However, on the day of the 24th of December he had been seen in a restaurant in Mtsketskiy Rayon. It was learned that the route of his travels frequently passed through the villages of Dusheti. He had also been in Zemo-Vashlobi. The thread had grown tighter. . . .

In Tbilisi, in the home of the Sokadze family with which Bagashvili was close, his bag was confiscated and in it was the tape recorder which had been stolen by the criminals from Zakaidze's car.

Early in the morning on 27 December an operations group led by the Deputy Chief of the Mtsketskiy Rayon Division of Internal Affairs Gizo Nioradze surrounded a house in the village of Chigauri. It had been established that it was here, in the home of his parents Makharashvili, that Aleksandr Bagashvili was hiding. The District Inspector Il'ya Tsinamdzgvarishvili was the first to break into the house. In an instant he nailed Bagashvili who was attempting to jump up to his bed. . . .

In the search there the sawed-off 12-gauge hunting rifle and 16 cartridges identical to the one found on the 76th kilometer of the Georgian Military Road were found.

On the same day Bagashvili's friend Zaur Imerlishvili--a driver with the Mobile Mechanized Column No. 14 of Trust No. 1 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction--was arrested at his home in Natakhtari. At first he conducted himself like a person who knew nothing, and who was surprised when he had heard about his involvement in a robbery and murder. But his shoes, the prints of which had been taken from the scene of the crime, and the fingerprints in the car which had been found in the irrigation ditch, unmasked him.

The conclusion of the commission of experts, the material proofs, and eyewitness accounts confirmed that the robbery of the Gigaouri family and the murder of the Senior Militia Sergeant Bidzinashvili had been committed by Aleksandr Bagashvili and Zaur Imerlishvili.

The detection group for the investigation of these crimes is being led by Anatoliy Moshiasvili, an investigator for especially important cases of the Procurator's Office of the Georgian SSR. The case will soon be brought to court.

2959

CSO: 1830/242

REGIONAL

STATE AID TO YOUNG FAMILIES FOR SETTING UP HOUSEKEEPING

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by R. Faynshteyn, legal consultant for the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions, associate in the non-staff division of trade union life of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA: "Credit for Young Families"]

[Text] Is it true that beginning with 1 April a young family will be able to obtain interest-free loans in our republic for an improvement of their housing conditions or for the establishment of a household? If it is, what is the procedure for obtaining such a loan?

R. Kazayne, technician. Yelgava.

It is true. On 1 April 1983 our republic began to be covered by the 25 January 1981 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures to Increase State Assistance to Families with Children," in accordance with which it is permitted to extend interest-free loans to young families. The amount of the loan goes to 1,500 rubles, and it has a repayment period of eight years. It is extended to one of the spouses who is no older than 30 years and who has worked at an association, enterprise, or kolkhoz no less than two years and has worked well there for the construction, capital repair, or expansion of a house, for the making of initial payments to a housing construction cooperative, or for the establishment of a household. The loan is extended if there is a child.

The worker has to address his request (statement) for the extension of credit to the administration and to the trade union committee. A decision on the expansion of an interest-free loan to a young family is made by the enterprise administration jointly with the trade union committee on the recommendation of the labor collectives of the pertinent subdivisions (shop, sector, department, team, and so forth) with regard to the composition and income of the family. The decision specifies the purpose and the time period of the loan.

The amount of the loan can be issued by the enterprise to the loan receiver in cash, or it can be transferred in a non-cash procedure to the account of the enterprise or organization which performs the above-mentioned types of work. A loan for the payment of the initial deposit to a housing construction cooperative is transferred in a non-cash procedure to the account of the housing construction cooperative.

On receiving the loan the worker gives the enterprise a commitment to repay it. The repayment for the loan is made monthly in the amount of one-twelfth of the annual payment, beginning with the month after the one in which the loan was issued. The repayment commitment has to specify that in the event of a resignation without extenuating circumstances or for a violation of labor discipline, and also in the event of the use of the monies received for a different purpose the loan is subject to repayment to the enterprise ahead of schedule. The loan is also repaid ahead of schedule in those cases when the worker leaves the housing construction cooperative, receiving his share payment, or sells his individual residence before the complete repayment of the loan.

With the birth of a second child after the receipt of a loan the young family's debt is decreased by 200 rubles, and with the birth of a third child--by an additional 300 rubles.

The provision of material assistance to young families in the form of loans can be made only on the basis of one of the effective decisions of the USSR government. Control over the assigned use of the loans for an improvement of housing conditions has to be exercised by the administration and the trade union committee.

2959

CSD: TRURT/1240

REGIONAL

MORE PENSIONERS, INVALIDS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN WORK FORCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by A. Budnikov, party and labor veteran: "Concern for Pensioners"]

[Text] The preparation of a Law on Labor Collectives is an exceptionally timely measure. The increased participation of workers in management contains enormous reserves for increasing production efficiency. The draft law is a new step toward a fuller realization of the propositions of the USSR Constitution and of the course of the communist party and Soviet state aimed at a further development of socialist democracy and the consistent realization of Lenin's theses to the effect that every worker should feel himself to be the boss at his own enterprise and a representative of the entire country.

However, in my opinion, some of the points of the draft law are in need of greater clarity. I have in mind Point 9 of Article 16. Approximately a month ago, before the publication of the draft law, there was a meeting of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Labor and of the board of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Social Security. It was devoted to a better utilization of the labor of pensioners and disabled people in the republic's economy. The conference worked out a number of important recommendations. I think that it would be a good thing to consider them during the discussion at meetings of the draft Law on Labor Collectives.

We know, for example, that pensioners work practically in all of the branches of social production and in the service sphere. For example, according to the data of the Ministry of Social Security, last year an additional 13,434 old-age pensioners were enlisted in the republic's economy. The proportion of employed pensioners increased from 32.4 to 35.9 percent. Wide use is made of part-time work by pensioners. House-work shops and sectors have been formed. At most enterprises the necessary conditions have been created for work by laborers who have reached the pension age. As a result, 60-70 percent of them continue to work.

However, certain ministries, departments, and enterprises do not show the necessary attention to enlisting additional pensioners in the labor process, and do not take the necessary measures for a wider and universal use of their part-time labor. There is an especially unsatisfactory situation with the expansion of operating and creation of new specialized shops and sectors in which disabled people are employed. Men of pensions age are not being attracted sufficiently

to work at home. Many enterprises have not developed lists of jobs and occupations which are preferential for pensioners and disabled people, including with a part-time day and a part-time week. At certain enterprises insufficient use is still being made of measures of moral and material stimulation for working pensioners and disabled people. Information work among them is poorly organized. As can be seen, as yet not everywhere are pensioners and disabled people treated with the necessary responsibility. These problems, incidentally, were well discussed in the article by V. Polyanskiy which was published not too long ago in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA.

In this connection, I propose formulating Point 9 of Article 16 in a new redaction:

"show concern about pensioners who formerly were members of labor collectives, and foster their active enlistment, and also the enlistment of disabled people, in work at enterprises, institutions, and organizations, including with a part-time work week and a part-time work day, and their active participation in public work and in the education of the youth. Make proposals on calling people guilty of violating the requirements of the legislation on pensioners and disabled people to account."

2959

CSO: 1800/1240

REGIONAL

TRIAL OF UNREPENTANT CRIMEAN TATAR DISSIDENT COVERED IN UZBEK PAPER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 April 1983 on page 4 carries an 1,100-word article titled: "A Slanderer With Pretensions" by S. Kurtseitov. The article reports on the trial and sentencing of Nurfet Murakhas, a Crimean Tatar hydrologist, accused of "the spreading of slander discrediting the Soviet people, society and political system in accordance with Article 191-4 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR." [Article 191 of the Uzbek Criminal Code corresponds to Article 190 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.] The article recalls Murakhas' long history of opposition, beginning with his "spreading of knowingly false fabrications slandering the Soviet state and social order" in Moscow in 1968. According to the article, Murakhas "took up the worn out slogan of died-in-the-wool nationalists concerning the supposedly forced Russification of the lesser nationalities in our country." Murakhas was sentenced in 1970 to 1 1/2 years in the correctional labor camps. In April 1978, according to the article, Murakhas was again arrested, and a search of his home revealed "a large collection of microfilms of hostile foreign literature and the means for their duplication." Murakhas is accused of circulating a petition in Samarkand containing unidentified anti-Soviet sentiments which were aimed at undermining "the emotions of morally unstable people." According to the author, the people of Samarkand rejected Murakhas' petition immediately. They did not follow such as "Murakhas, Kemal Mustafaev, Ali Chakal, and Edem Umerov. [All of these men are Crimean Tatars who have drafted appeals on behalf of the return of the Crimean Tartars to their homeland.] According to the article, Murakhas did not admit his guilt. A short excerpt from the trial is presented as evidence of Murakhas' ill-mannered behavior in the court: "And everyone who was present in the hall saw how the judges listened to Murakhas' verbose ravings with tact and patience. Once, or so it seemed, the voice of the presiding judge trembled. This happened after a typical caddish retort of the accused directed at the prosecutor. 'Murakhas, while you were still a child, he [the prosecutor] was on the field of battle. You should be ashamed,' said the presiding judge. 'Whoever was in battle, remained there,' Murakhas answered brazenly. How much malice, how much hatred of humanity in this outburst!" Murakhas, according to the article, was sentenced to 2 1/2 years in a strict regime corrective labor camp. [The article made no mention of Murakhas' nationality nor did it elaborate on the substance of Murakhas' "anti-Soviet slander."]

REGIONAL

PROPAGANDA FUNCTIONS OF MOLDAVIAN TELEVISION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 12 Apr 83) pp 75-80 carries a 4,000-word article titled "A Powerful Means of Educating the Masses" by I. Yavorskiy, chief of the television and radio section of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. The article surveys the 25 years of television in Soviet Moldavia and provides examples of its propaganda functions--including its use in combatting religion.

KUNAYEV VISITS METALLURGY EXHIBIT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1 carries a 100-word article noting the opening of an exhibit called "Non-Ferrous Metallurgy-83" in Alma-Ata. The exhibit contains displays from eastern as well as western bloc countries such as the United States, Britain, France and Japan. The latest mining and enrichment machinery as well as the latest technology for recycling waste water and gas were shown. Besides, Kazakh CC First Secretary and Politburo member Kunayev, several other Kazakh CC members attended the opening.

SABURTALINSKIY RAYON CREATED IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 June 1983 on page 1 carries a 50-word ukase of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR announcing the formation of the Saburtalinskiy rayon in the city of Tbilisi. The new rayon has been formed on territory taken from the Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Pervomayskiy rayons in the city of Tbilisi. The exact boundaries of this new rayon will be arranged by the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

CSO: 1830/285

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TAJIK RADIO RELAY LINE--[Nonstaff correspondent V. Morozov report: "Rainbow on Screens"]—Leninabad (Tajik SSR), 8 May--With the commissioning of a radio relay line more than 100 km long the inhabitants of two more of the republic's rayons--Kanibadamsky and Isfarinskiy--will be able to watch central and republic television broadcasts in color. Moscow specialists and Leninabad construction workers were involved in constructing the line. The equipment was installed by workers of the local radio and television transmission center. The new radio relay bridge will also make it possible to improve automatic telephone communications between the oblast's major population centers. [Text] [PM171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 83 p 3]

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